The worke of

Pomponius Mela.

The Cosmographer, concer-
ninge the Situation of the world,
wherin euery parte, is deuided by it selfe in most
perfect manner, as appeareth in the
Table at the ende of the booke.

(·.·)

A booke right plesant and pro-
fitable for all sortes of men: but speciallie
for Gentlemen, Marchants, Mariners,
and Trauellers, translated
out of Latine
By

Arthur Golding Gentleman.

AT LONDON,
Printed for *Thomas Hacket*, and
are to be sold at his shop in Lumbert streete, vn-
the signe of the Popes head.
1585.

To the right Honourable, Syr *William Cicill*, of the *Noble order of the Garter, Knight*, Barron of *Burgley*, Lord high Treasurer of *England, and one of her Maiestyes most* honourable priuie Counsell, health, honour and prosperitie.

INtending long since (my very good Lord) for the benefit and delight of my Countrimen, to haue set foorth a description of the whole world in our owne Language, according to the consent of the auncient and late VVriters, I thought this mine Author Pomponius Mela, *for hys breefenesse, order, and perspicuitie, to bee a very fitte ground to begin with, for those three partes which were knowen in former ages: purposing, therewithall to haue added some breefe collection of the late wryters, concerning the description of the other partes, which beeing eyther vtterly vnknowen, or very lyghtly and darckly glaunced at by the men of auncient tyme, haue since beene better discouered and brought to light, by the continuall Nauigationes of the trauellers of these our latter yeeres. And as my meaning and hope was then, to haue made this first enterpryse of myne as a frame of a buyldinge, to haue beene set vp and finyshed by mee more exactly, afterward*

ward at further leysure, accordinge to the small ability of my poore skyll; or as a roughe hewen Image, to haue beene perfected and polyshed by the industry of some other person of greater readyng, better skyll, and longer experience, and finally to haue beene beautifyed and furnished wyth more particular and large discourses, bothe of the places and of the notablest thinges whych eyther the places themselues doo naturally yeelde, or haue beene doon or made in them by the famousest personages, whome the wrytinges of our auncestors haue made renowmed vnto vs: So leaste this worke of myne (which hath slept now many yeeres) might passe away as it were in a Lethargy, wherby I of the performaunce, and my Conntry of the enioying of any fruite of my duety in this behalfe, myght be vtterly bereft, and so consequently my sayd purpose and the trauell taken to the setting forward thereof, should bee of none effect at all: I haue caused the Printer to put to hys helping hand to the preuenting of that perrill, whych thinge wyl easely be doon, if it may please your good Lordshippe (according to your accustomed good wyll towardes such as any way indeuour, eyther to further others or to profit themselues, in the knowledge of lyberall Artes) to permitte thys my trauell to shroude it selfe vnder the shadowe of your protection, that beeing by your fauour after a sort quickned and cheered vp againe, it may if not growe in tyme to full rypenesse, yet at leastwyse yeeld the pleasure of the infancy, the delight wherof, may chaunce to bee such as shall prouoke some person, eyther to traine it vp to full grouth, or to vndertake the dooing of some better worke of the same kynde. And for the more inlarging hereof with substaũce and variety of matter, both

ter, both delectable and profitable, as farre as tyme would permytte: I haue delyuered vnto the Printer hereof the Polyhiſtor of Iulius Solinus, *and certayne trauelles of one* Andrew Theuet, *lykewyſe tranſlated long agoe, to bee added as appendauntes to thys worke of* Pomponius Mela, *that as they treate though diuerſly, yet cheefely of one ground, ſo they may ioyne in one volume to remayne together to the behofe of poſterity, vnder the ſecurity of your Lordshyps fauour, vnto the whych I moſt humbly commend my ſelfe, and theſe my ſimple dooinges, wrytten thys ſixt of* February. 1584.

Your good Lordſhips, moſt
humble alwayes to commaund.
Arthur Goldinge.

The fyrſt Booke of that worthy Coſmographer, *Pomponius Mela*, of the ſcituation of the world.

His Preface.

I Go about to intreat of the ſcituation of the World, a comberſome worke, & which in no wiſe admitteth eloquẽce. For in a manner, it conſiſteth wholie of the names of Nations and places, and of the order of them, which is ſomewhat troubleſome, a matter more tedious than handſome to bring to paſſe: howbeit right worthy to be ſeene and knowne, as that (not for the wittie handling thereof by the writer, but in reſpect of it ſelfe,) may ſufficientlie recompence the labour of ſuch as take heede to it. An other time I will ſpeake of no things, and more exactlie. As for now, I will meddle but with the notableſt thinges, and that breeflie. And firſt, I will ſhewe the platte of the world, which be the greateſt partes therof, how eche one of them lie to other, and howe they are inhabited. Then will I peruſe the outermoſt of them all againe, and ſet out the Sea coaſts according as they be, both within and without, and according as the Sea ſhoteth into them, or beateth about them: with an addition of ſuch thinges as are worthie remembraunce, in the natures of the Countries, and the inhabiters of them. And to the intent

tent this thing may the eaſilier be conceiued and borne away, the ſumme of the whole ſhall be repeated somewhat deepelie.

The deuiſion of the world into fowre partes.

The firſt Chapter.

ALl this therefore whatſoeuer it be, which we terme by the name of Heauen and Earth, is one: and in one compaſſe comprehendeth it ſelfe and all other things, & differeth but in parts. From whence the ſunne riſeth, is called the Eaſt: where it ſetteth, is called the Weſt: his race betweéen them, is called the South: and the quarter ouer againſt that, is called the North. In the middes héer of the Earth riſing in height, is enuironed round about with the Sea, and being cut from the Eaſt to the Weſt, into two ſides, which are named halfe Spheres, it is diſtinguiſhed with fiue Zones. Wherof the middlemoſt is combred with heate, the two vttermoſt with cold, & the other two being habitable, haue like ſeaſons of the yéere, but not both at one time. The Antycthones inhabite the one halfe Sphere, & we the other. For as much as the plat of the other is vnknowne, by reaſon of the heate of the Zone, which is betweéne them and vs: we muſt entreate of the ſcituation of ours.

This therefore ſtretching from the Eaſt to the Weſt, and (becauſe it lyeth ſo) being somewhat more in length, than in breadth, where it is broadeſt: is encloſed wholie with the Ocean, from whence it receiueth foure ſeas: one at

at the North, two at the South, & the fourth at the Weſt. The other three ſhalbe mencioned in their places. This being narrowe, and not aboue ten myles ouer, openeth the maine Landes, and entreth into them: where ſpreading farre and wide, he driueth the ſhores a great way aſunder, and maketh them giue rome: the which on both ſides growing almoſt together againe, do bring him to ſuch a ſtreight, as he is not full a myle ouer: From thence, howbeit verie leyſurelie he wideneth himſelfe againe, and anon after, wreſteth thorowe a narrower gappe than he went before. And when he hath paſſed that, he wereth eftſones great and huge againe, and with a narrow mouth entreth into a pole which commeth againſt him, and ſheadding on either ſide of him, beareth the name of our Sea into it. All this is called the maine Sea.

The mydland Sea, entring out of the Weſt Ocean, at the Streightes of Marocke.

The gappes and enteraunce of the Sea where it commeth in, we call Streights, and the Grecians call it Porthmos. Where it floweth in wideneſſe, it taketh diuers ſurnames, according to the places it beateth vpon. Where it firſt becommeth narrow, it is called * Helleſpont. Where it wideneth againe, it is called * Propontis. Where it ſtreightneth againe, it is called the * Boſphor of Thrace. Where it ſpreadeth out againe, it is called * Pontus Euxinus. Where it medleth with the Lake, it is called the * Boſphor of Cimmeria, and the Lake it ſelfe is called * Mæotis. With this Sea, and with two noble Riuers, * Tainas and Nilus, is the whole Earth deuided into three partes.

* Now called S. Georges arme.
* The Sea of Conſtantinople.
* The Streight of Cõſtãtinople.
* The great Sea.
* The Streight of Caffa.
* The Sea of Zabacca.
* Nowe called Don.

Tanais proceeding from the North into the South, falleth well nere into the mids of Mæotis: and right againſt him falleth Nilus into the Sea. Whatſoeuer Land lyeth from the Streightes to theſe Riuers, on the one ſide we call Affricke, and on the other ſide Europe. That is to ſay, from the Streightes to Nilus, Affricke: and from the ſaide Streightes to Tanais, Europe. Whatſoeuer is beyonde, is Aſia.

A breefe deſcription of *Aſia*.

The ſecond Chapter.

ON three ſides it is bounded with the Ocean, which beareth diuers names according to their Coaſtes: At the ſunne ryſing, with the eaſt Ocean, on the ſouth with the Indish, and on the North with the Scithish. The Countrie of Aſia it ſelfe, facing the Eaſt with a large and continuall front, doth there ſpreade as much in wideneſſe, as is the breadth of Europe & Affricke, and the Sea that is let in betweene them both. After it hath proceeded from thence, keeping his full bredth, it receiueth out of the ſaide Indish Ocean, the Arabian and Perſian Sea, and out of the Scithish Ocean, the Caſpian Sea: and therefore where it receiueth thoſe Seas, it is somewhat narrowed, but by and by it wideneth againe, and becommeth as broade as it was before. Laſtlie, when it is come to his owne end, and to the marches of other Lands, the middle part of it butteth vpon our Seas, and the reſt of it, runneth on the one ſide vp by Nilus, and on the other ſide by * Tanais. The vttermoſt boundes thereof, come downe with the channel of Nilus, along the riuers ſide into the Sea, & a great while together keepeth cheeke by cheeke with it, as the ſhore goeth. Then ſteppeth he forth to meete the Sea as it commeth againſt him, and there firſt bendeth himſelfe with a great bought. Afterward he beareth himſelfe forward with a huge front, to the ſtreight of Helleſpont. From thence againe he bendeth aſkew to the * Boſphor, and bowing likewiſe by the ſide of Pontus, turneth backe, with an elbowe to the enteraunce of Mæotis: and thenceforth imbracing the Lake, as it were in a boſome, euen vnto Tanais, he becommeth the banke of Tanais, euen to the head of it.

* Nowe called Don.

* Of Thrace.

The

We vnderſtand that the firſt men in Aſia Eaſtward, are the Indians, Seres, and Scithians. The Seres inhabite almoſt the middle part of the Eaſt, the Indians and Scithians, the two vttermoſt partes: both peoples extending farre and wide, and not onelie toward the Eaſt Ocean. For the Indians ſtretch alſo into the South, and with ſundrie Nations of their owne, one by an other, poſſeſſe all the Sea coaſt of the Indiſhe Ocean, ſauing where the heate maketh it vnhabitable. And the Scithians likewiſe extende into the North, and to the Scithish Ocean, (ſauing where they be kept of with colde) euen vnto the Caſpian gulfe.

The furtheſt people of Aſia Eaſtward.

The Seres.

The Indians and Scithians.

The ſcituation India.

The ſcituation of Scithia.

Next vnto India is Ariane, and Gedroſis, and Perſis, euen vnto the gulfe of Perſia, this gulfe is enuironed with the people of Perſis, and the other with the people of Arabia. All that is from Arabia vnto Affricke, belongeth vnto the Ethiopians. On the other ſide are the Caſpians, next neighbours to the *Scithians*, beyonde whome are the Amazones, and out beyonde them are the Hyperboreans. The mid land Countrie, is inhabited by many and diuers Nations: as the Gaudars, and Paricans, the Bactrians, and *Suſians*, the Pharmacotrophies, the Bomarins, the Coamans, the Rophans, and the Dahans. Vpon the *Scithians*, and the Deſartes of Scithia, and vpon the Caſpian gulfe, are the Comars, the Maſſagets, the Caduſians, the Hyrcanians, and the *Hyberians*. Vpon the Amazons and Hyperboreans, lye the Cimmerians, the Scithians, the Eniochians, the Georgians, the * Moſches, the Corſites, the Phoriſtes, the Ryphakes, and where the Countrie palleth along vnto our Seas, the Mardes, the Antibaræans: and from thence ſomewhat better knowne names, the Medes, the Armenians, the Comagenes, the Murrans, the Vegets, the Cappadocians, the Galgreekes, the Lycaonians, the Phrygians, the Pyſidians, the Iſaurians, the Lydians, and the *Syrocilicians*. Againe, of thoſe that lye Southward, * Nations of one ſelfe ſame name, inhabite the innermoſt coaſtes vnto the gulfe of Perſia. Vppon this gulfe lye the

The deſcription of the South Countries of Aſia.

The North coaſt of Aſia.

The myddle Countries of Aſia.

* Now called Moſcouites.

* That is to ſay, Syrians.

* Of Arabia.

The Countries of Aſia, lying vpon our myd-land Sea.

Parthians and Aſſyrians, and vpon the other * gulfe lye the Babylonians. Vnder Ethyope, the Egyptians poſſeſſe all the coaſt, along the bankes of Nilus, the riuer of Egipt vnto the Sea. Then ſtretcheth Arabia, with a narowe front, to the nert Seacoaſt. From Arabia, vnto the bought that we ſpake of before, lyeth Syria, and in the verie bought it ſelfe, lyeth *Silicia*: and without the bought lye Lycia and Pamphilia, Caria, Ionia, Aeolis, and Troas, vnto Helleſpont. From thence to the Boſphor of Thrace, is Bithinia. About Pontus, lye certaine Nations with ſeuerall bounds, called all by one name, Pontians. Vpon the Lake of Mæotis, bo2der the Mæotians, and vpon Tanais the * *Sauromates.*

* Otherwiſe called Sarmatians.

A breefe deſcription of *Europe.*

The third Chapter.

Vrope is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Tanais*, and Mæotis, and Pontus; on the South, with the reſt of our Sea, on the Weſt with the Athlantish Occean, and on the No2th with the Britiſh Occean. The Caſterne coaſt thereof, from Tanais to Helleſpont, and all along the banke of the ſaide Riuer, and where it gathereth the bowing of the Lake to the Boſphor, and where it lyeth with his ſide againſt Pontus, Propontis, and Helleſpont: is not onelie ſcituate directlie ouer againſt *Aſia*, but alſo is lyke vnto it in faſhion of ſho2es.

Of Marocke.

Betweene that and the Streightes, ſometime ſh2inking a great way backe, and ſometime ſhooting fo2ward againe, it maketh th2ée verie great Bayes, and with as manie great frontes aduaunceth it ſelfe into the déepe. Without the Streightes Weſtwarde, it is verie ſmeuen, ſpeciallie

in

in the middes: but where it runneth by North, it lyeth almoſt as ſtreight out, as if it were drawne by a lyne, ſauing onelie in one or two places, where it retyreth a great waie in. The Sea which it receiueth, in the firſt Baie, is called Aegæan: that which followeth in the next, is in the mouth of it called Ionishe, and innermore, Adriatishe: that which is receyued in the laſt Baye, we call Tuſcan, and the Greekes Tyrrhene. Of Nations, the firſt is Scithia, (an other Countrie, that we ſpake of before) extending from Tanais, well neere to the one halfe of the ſide of Pontus. From hence into a part of the Aegæan coaſt, lyeth ioyntlie the maine lande of Macedonia and Thrace. Then bolteth out Greece, and deuideth the *Aegæan* Sea, from the Ionishe Sea. All along the ſide of the Adriatishe Sea, lyeth Ilirike. Betweene the ſaide Adriatishe Sea, and the Tuſcan Sea, runneth forth Italie. In the innermoſt part of the Tuſcan Sea, is Fraunce, and beyond that is Spaine. Theſe lye from the Eaſt to the Weſt, vppon the South. * It faceth the North alſo with diuers fronts. For on that ſide is Fraunce againe, extending all the way from * our Sea thither. From thence ſtretcheth Germany, to the Sarmatians, and they againe to *Aſia*. Thus much as concerning Europe.

The names of the midland ſea.

Scithia in Europe nowe containing Moſcouia, Lituania, Polonia, Ruſſia, &c.

Macedonia and Thrace.

Greece.

* Europe.

* That is to ſaye, the Tuſcan or Tyrrhene Sea.

A breefe deſcription of *Affricke*.

The fourth Chapter.

Affricke is bounded on the Eaſt part, with the riuer Nile, and on the other partes with the Sea. It is ſhorter then Europe, in as much as it extendeth any where againſt the ſeacoſtes of Aſia, nor lyeth ſide for ſide againſt the ſea coaſtes of Europe.

Affricke, which is alſo called Lybia.

Neuerthe-

Neuertheleſſe, it is more in length then in breadth: and it is broadeſt, where it boundeth on the Riuer. And as it proceedeth from thence, ſo ryſing higher and higher, with mountaines, ſpeciallie in the middle, it bendeth aſkew toward the Weſt, and gathereth ſoftlie into a ridge, and therefore in continuaunce, groweth ſomewhat narrower: where it endeth, there is it narroweſt. As much of it as is inhabited, is exceeding fruitfull. But for as much as moſt places of it are vnmanured, and eyther couered with barreine ſandes, or left vntylled, by reaſon of the drought of the ayre and the ſoyle, or elſe, with many kindes of beaſts: it is rather waſte, then well peopled. The Sea wherewith it is incloſed, on the North we call Lybikē, on the South Ethyopiſh, and on the Weſt Athlantish. On that ſide that butteth vpon the Lybike Sea, next vnto Nyle, is the Prouince which they call Cyrene. Then followeth Affricke, whereof the whole Countrie taketh his name. The reſt is poſſeſſed of the Numidians and Moores: of whome the Moores extend to the Athlantish Ocean. Beyond are the Nigrites, and Pharuſians, vnto Ethyope. The Ethyopians poſſeſſe both the reſt hereof, and all that ſide which faceth the South, euen vnto the borders of Aſia. But aboue thoſe places that are beaten vpon the Lybike Sea, are the Lybiægyptians, and the white Ethyopians, and the populous and manifolde Nation of the Getulians. From thence lyeth a great wide Countrie together, all vtterlie waſte and vnhabited. Then the firſt that we heare of Eaſtward, are the Garamantes, and next them the Awgyles and Troglodikes, and laſtlie toward the Weſt, the Athlantes. Innermoſt (if ye lyſt to beléeue it) the Egypanes, Blemyans, Gamphaſants, and Satyres (ſcarce men, but rather halfe Beaſtes,) wandring vp and downe without houſe or home, rather haue the Landes then inhabite them.

annoyed

Cyrene.

Woodwardes, or Wylde men.

This is the vniuerſall platte of the World, theſe are the great partes, theſe are the faſhions, and the Nations of the partes. Now that I muſt ſpeake of the boundes and borders

ders of them ſeuerally, it is moſt handſome to begin, where our Sea entreth firſt into the maine Landes, and ſpecially at thoſe Countries that lye on the right hand, as it cõmeth in, and ſo to ſcoure the Sea coaſt in order as it lyeth, and when I haue peruſed all thinges that butte vpon the Sea, then alſo to caſt about thoſe quarters that are enuironed with the Occean, vntyll that hauing trauailed about the world, as well within as without, the race of my attempted worke, returne to the place where it began.

A particular deſcription of *Affricke*.

Of *Mauritania*.

The fift Chapter.

IT is ſaide before, that it is the *Athlantiſhe* Occean, which toucheth the maine lande on the Weſt. From hence as men ſayle into our Sea, Spaine is on the lefte hand, and Mauritania on the right. Theſe are the firſt parts, the one of Europe, the other of Affricke. The end of the coaſt of Mauritania, is Mulucha: the head and beginning thereof is the Promontorie, which the Grækes call * Ampeluſia, and the Afres by an other worde, that hath the ſame meaning. In the ſame is a caue hallowed to Hercules, and beyond the Caue a very auncient Towne called Tingi, builded (as men ſaye) by Antæus. And there remaineth a Monument of the thing, namelie, a huge Shield, of the hide of an Elyphant, vnable to be wælded of any man now a dayes, by reaſon of the greatneſſe thereof, which the dwellers thereabouts beleæue, and report for a certaintie to haue bëne carried by Antæus, and therefore they honour it as a Relicque.

* The Vineyard.

The Sheeld of Antæus the Gi=ant.

The pyllers of Hercules.

Then is there a verie high Mountaine, ſet directlie ouer againſt that which is in Spaine, That in Spaine is named Abyla, and the other is named Calpe, and both of them be called the Pillers of Hercules. Vppon the naming of them ſo, Faine hath forged a Fable, that Hercules cutte a ſunder thoſe two hylles, which erewhiles grewe whole together in one continuall ridge, and by that meanes did let in the Occean, which erſt was ſhut out by the force of the Mountaines, vnto the places which it now ouerfloweth. From hence the Sea ſpreadeth wider, and through his great violence, eateth winding gulfes into the maine Landes, which he diſſeuereth farre a ſunder: Howbeit the Realme is vnnoble, and hath ſcarce any thing famous in it, it is inhabited with ſmall Villages, and ſendeth forth ſmall brookes: it is better of ſoile then of men, & altogether vnrenowmed, by reaſon of the ſlouthfulneſſe of the people. Notwithſtanding, among the thinges that I maye vouchſafe to report, are certaine high Mountaines, which being ſet on a rowe one by an other, as it were for the nonce, are (by reaſon of their number and likeneſſe one to an other) called the ſeuen brethren. There is alſo the riuer Tamuada, and Ruſicada, and Siga, lyttle Citties, and a Hauen, which for the largeneſſe thereof, is ſyr named the great Hauen. The foreſaide riuer Mulucha, is the bound of the Kingdomes of Bocchus and Iugurth, which were puiſſaunt Realmes in olde time.

Of *Numidia*.

The ſixth Chapter.

FRom the ſaide riuer *Mulucha*, to the banke of the riuer Ampſaga, lyeth Numidia: not ſo large a Country as Mauritania, but better peopled, and wealthier. Of the Citties which are in it, the greateſt are Cirta,

Cirta, farre from the Sea, now inhabited by the Sittians, and in times paſt, the Pallace of King Iuba and King Syphax, when it was in greateſt wealth: lol ſometime verie baſe, but now verie famous, in as much as it hath bëene the Pallace of Iuba, and is called * Cæſarea. On the hither ſide of this Cittie (for it ſtandeth almoſt in the mid ſhore) are the Townes of Cartenna and Arſenaria, and the Caſtle Ampſa, and the gulfe Laturus, and the riuer Sardabale: and beyond it, is the common buriall place of the blod Roiall. Then commeth Citties of Iaſion, and Vchiſia, and the brookes of Ancus and Nabar, falling betweëne them into the Sea: and certaine other thinges, which to ſuppreſſe with ſilence, is neither loſſe of matter, nor preiudice to fame. Innermoſt, and a great way off from the ſhore, (a wonderfull matter, if it be to be beleëued) the backe bones of Fiſhes, broken ſhelles of Murreies and Diſters, Stones worne, as is wont to be with beating waues, and not differing, Anchors faſtened as in rocks of the Sea, and other ſuch like ſignes and tokens of the Sea, flowing euen vnto thoſe places in times paſt, are reported to be, and to be found in the barreine fëelds that beare nothing.

Cirta.

* Heerof the prouince Cæſarienſis tooke his name.

Straunge thinges in the inner partes of Numidia.

The leſſer *Affricke*.

The ſeuenth Chapter.

THe Countrie that followeth from the Foreland of Metagonium, to the Philens altars, doth properlie beare the name of Affricke. In it are the Townes of Hippo Rhegius, and Ruſicade, and Tabraca. Then three Forelands, called the white Mount, *Appollos* Mount, and *Mercuries* Mount, ſhooting hugelie into the deepe, make two great Bayes. The hithermoſt is called Hippon of Hippo Diarrhytus, which is a Towne ſtanding vppon the riuadge of it.

Vtica, and Carthage.

At the other are Lælyes campe, Cornellis campe, the riuer Bragada, the Cities of Vtica, and Carthage, both famous, and both builded by the Phænicians: Vtica innobled with the deſtruction of *Cato*, and Carthage for the deſtruction of it ſelfe: now a free Towne of the Romanes, and in old time a ſtriuer with them for their Empire: euen now againe wealthie, and euen now more famous for her former deſtruction, then for her preſent recouery. From hence the * Syrt, ſtand Leptis, Clupea, Abrotanum, Taphre and Naples, as among bace thinges the famouſeſt. The mouth of the *Syrt*, where it taketh in the open Sea, is almoſt a hundred myles broade, and it is three hundred myles compaſſe by the bankes of it: but it is harbroughleſſe and rough, and partlie by reaſon of the numbers of ſhallowes, quicke ſandes, and flattes that are in it, but more for the changeable alteration of the ſea, in his ebbing and flowing, it is exceeding daungerous.

* Or Whaſhe. (two)

The leſſer Syrt, or ſhort Whaſhe.

Aboue this is a great Poole, which receyueth into it the riuer Triton, and the Poole it ſelfe is alſo called Triton, Whereof *Minerua* hath one of her ſyr names, becauſe (as the inhabiters thereabouts ſuppoſe) ſhe was bred there. And they make the tale to haue ſome likelyhood of trueth, becauſe they keepe holie the ſame daye, which they thinke ſhe was borne on, with ſolemne Jouſtes and Tourneies of young Maidens. Beyond that, is the Towne Oea, and the riuer Cinphis, which runneth through moſt fruitfull feeldes.

The Poole and riuer Triton.

Then is there an other Leptis, and an other *Syrt*, of like name and nature to the former, but almoſt halfe as bigge againe as the other, both at the mouth and in the compaſſe of it. Vnto this belongeth the Foreland of Boreon: and the coaſt beginning at the ſame, (which the Loteaters are reported to haue poſſeſſed,) from thence forth to Phycus, (which alſo is an other Forelande) it is altogether harbroughieſſe. The Altars aforeſaide, toke their name of two brethren, called Phileus, who being ſent from Carthage againſt the Cyrenians, to make a finall end of warre

The greater Syrt, or Whaſh.

Loteaters.

The notable zeale of the Philens, toward their Countrie.

that

that had béene long betwéene them, for the bounds of their Countries, to the great ſlaughter of both partes: when couenaunt was not kept according to agréement, (which was, that whereſoeuer the Ambaſſadours mette, which were ſent out of both Citties at a time prefired, there ſhould be the boundes of both the Realmes) vppon couenaunting a new, that whatſoeuer was on this ſide, ſhould fall to the lotte of their owne countreyfolke, ſuffered them ſelues to be buried quicke in this place: a wonderful thing, and right worthy to be had in remembraunce. they

Of *Cyrenaica*.

The eight Chapter.

FRom thence to *Catabathmos*, is the Prouince of Cyrenaica, wherin are the Oracles of Hammon, famous for the aſſured trueth therof, and a fountaine which they call Sonnewell, and a certaine Mountaine, holie to the South winde. For if this Hyll be touched with mans hand, the winde ryſeth exréeding boiſtrous, and turmoyling the ſandes, as it were waters, rageth as the ſea doth with waues. The Well at midnight, is ſcalding whote: afterward by lyttle & lyttle, falling to be but luke warme, at day light it becommeth colde: and as the ſunne ryſeth in heigth, it wexeth colder and colder, ſo that at none it is moſt extreamelie colde. From that time it gathereth heate againe, and in the beginning of the night becommeth warme, and as it groweth further in the night, it encreaſeth more in heate, ſo that at midnight it is ſcalding whote againe.

A wonderfull Hyll.

A wonderfull Well.

Upon the ſhore, are the Foreſlandes of Zephyrion and Naustathmos, the Hauen of Parætonie, and the Citties, Heſperia, Apollonia, Ptolemais, Arſinoe, and Cyrene it ſelfe, whereof the whole Countrie taketh his name.

The Sea coaſt of Cyrenaica.

Catabathmos, (which is a ſlope valley, ſhoꝛing doꝛwne to Egipt-ward) is the vttermoſt bound of Affricke.

The maners, apparell, and diet of the people on the Sea coaſt of Affricke.

Thus are the coaſtes inhabited, foꝛ the moſt part with ciuill people, after the manner of our Countries, ſauing that ſome of them differre in languages, and in the ſeruing of their Goddes, which they keepe of their owne Countrie, woꝛſhipping them after their owne Countrie faſhion. There are no Citties neere one to an other, howbeit there be houſes which are called Villages. Their fare is harde, and without cleanlineſſe. The Noble men and Gentle men goe in Caſſockes, and the common people are cladde in ſkinnes of Cattell and wilde Beaſtes: the grounde is their bedde to reſt on, and their Table to feede on. Their veſſelles are made, eyther of woodde oꝛ of barke: their dꝛinke is milke, and the iuice of berries: their meate is foꝛ the moſt part Veniſon, foꝛ they ſpare their Cattell as long as they can, becauſe it is the onelie beſt thing which they haue.

The manners of the vplandiſhe folke of Affricke.

The vplandiſhe folke doo yet after a moꝛe rude faſhion, wander abꝛoade following their Cattell: and accoꝛding as paſturage leadeth them, ſo remoue they themſelues and their ſheddes from place to place, and whereſoeuer day faileth them, there they abide all night. And albeit that being thus euerie where ſcattered by houſeholdes, and without any lawe, they conſult not in common vpon any thing: yet notwithſtanding, foꝛ as much as euerie of them hath many Wiues at once, and by reaſon thereof many Childꝛen and kinſefolke, there neuer liueth any ſmall company of them together in one place.

The manners of the Athlantes.

Of thoſe ſoꝛtes of people, which are repoꝛted to be beyonde the Wylderneſſe, the Athlantes curſe the Sunne, both when he ryſeth, and when he ſetteth, as noyſome both to themſelues and to their groundes. They haue no names ſeuerallie, neither feede they of any thing that beareth life, neither is it giuen them to ſee ſuch thinges in their ſleepe, as other men ſée.

The

The Troglodites, poſſeſſing not any goodes at all, do rather iabber than ſpeake, dwelling in Caues vnder the ground, and feeding vpon Serpentes. The maners of the Troglodites.

Among the Garamants, alſo are thoſe kinde of Cattell that graze ſideling, with their neckes awrie, for their hornes growing downe to the groundwarde, will not ſuffer them to fede right forewarde. No man there, hath any Wife of his owne. They that are euerie where borne, of this vncertaine and confuſed companying together, take thoſe for their fathers, whome they moſt reſemble in countenaunce and making. Of the Garamantes.

The Awgyles thinke there are none other Gods, but the Ghoſtes of dead men. By them they ſweare, at them they aſke counſell, as at Oracles: and when they haue prayed what they would haue, they lye downe vppon their graues, and receyue dreames for aunſweres. It is a ſolempne cuſtome among them, that their Women, the firſt night they are married, ſhall abandon themſelues to the common abuſe of all men that come with reward: and it is counted the greateſt honour that may be, to haue had to do with many, at that tyme: but euer after, they keepe themſelues exceeding chaſte. The Awgyles.

The Gamphaſantes are naked, and vtterlie ignoraunt of all manner of armour: knowing neither howe to ſhun a Darte, nor yet howe to throwe it: and therefore if they meete any bodie, they runne away, and dare not eyther come in companie, or communicate with any other, then ſuch as be of their owne diſpoſition and nature. The Gamphaſantes.

The Blemmyes are without headdes, and haue theyr faces in theyr breaſtes. The Satyres haue nothing of man, ſauing ſhape. The ſhape of the * Aegypanes is ſuch, as it is reported to be. And thus much of Affricke. The Blemmyes. Satyres or Woodwardes. * Panes or Gotefeete.

A particular deſcription of *Aſia*.

Of *Egipt*.

The ninth Chapter.

EGipt, the firſt part of *Aſia*, lying between Catabathmos and Arabia, draweth altogether inward * from this ſhore, and runneth ſtyll Southwarde, vntyll it beare vppon Ethyope with his backe. This Land is alwaies without raine, but yet wonderfull fertyle, and a very fruitfull mother, both of men & other liuing wights. The cauſe hereof is Nilus, the greateſt riuer of all thoſe that fall into our Sea. This ſtreame ſpringing out of the Deſartes of Affricke, is neyther by and by ſayleable, nor by and by called by the name of Nile: but when he hath come downe a long way, ſingle, and yet rough: about Meroe a verie large Iland, it is ſheaded into Ethyope, and on the one ſide is called *Aſtaboras*, and on the other ſide Aſtapus. Where it commeth together againe into one channell, there it taketh the name of Nile. From thence, partlie rough, and partlie ſayleable, it falleth into a great Lake, through which it ſweepeth with a violent courſe, and imbracing another Ile called Tachempſo, runneth downe to Elephant, a Cittie of Egipt, all the way as yet ſtyll rough and raging. Then at length wexing ſomewhat mylder, and now in manner ſayleable: firſt about the Towne of Cercaſſye, it beginneth to haue three channelles. Afterward, deuiding it ſelfe once or twiſe more, at Delta and Metilin, it paſſeth on wandring, and diſpearſed through Egipt, and at length parting it ſelfe into ſeuen channels, and yet continuing verie huge in euerie of them, it falleth into the * Sea. It doth not onelie wade through Egipt, but alſo ouerflowing it in the cheefe of ſummer, moiſteth

* That is to ſay, of the mid-land Sea.

Of Nilus, the great ryuer of Egipt.

* That is our mid-land Sea.

moyſteth it with waters ſo effectuall, to engender and nouriſh, that ouer and beſides that it ſwarmeth with Fiſh, and breedeth Water-horſſes and Crocodiles which are huge monſtruous Beaſtes, it alſo ſheadeth life into the cloddes, and ſhapeth liuing creatures of the verie molde. Which thing is hereby manifeſt, for that when he hath ceaſed flowing, and is fallen againe within his channell, there are ſeene in the moyſt fields, certaine creatures as yet not perfect, but then firſt beginning to receyue breath, in ſome part hauing already their full ſhape, and in part as yet ſtarke earth. Water-horſſes, and Crocodiles.

Moreouer, it increaſeth, eyther becauſe the ſnowe, being melted with the great heate, falles more aboundantly from the great high Mountaines of Ethyope, then that it can be receyued into his bankes: or elſe becauſe the Sunne, wich in winter time was nearer the ground, and therefore abated his ſpring, now in ſummer time mounteth higher, and ſuffereth it to ryſe whole and full, as it ſhould be: or elſe for that the North eaſt windes, which ordinarilie blowing in that ſeaſon of the yeere, driuing the clowdes from the North into the South, do powre downe ſhowres vpon the head of his ſpring, or meeting his ſtreame by the waye with contrarie blaſtes, do ſtaie his courſe in the comming downe, or elſe ſtoppe his mouthes with ſande, which they driue to the ſhore together with the waues: and ſo it becommeth greater, eyther becauſe it loſeth nothing of it ſelfe, or becauſe it receyueth more then ordinarie, or becauſe it vttereth leſſe than it ſhould do. Opinions of the flowing of Nile.

But if there be an other World, and that the Antichthones goe feete to feete againſt vs in the South, it were not much vnlyke to be true, that the riuer riſing in thoſe Landes, after it hath pearced vnder the Sea in a priuie channell, ſhould vent againe in our World, and by that meanes increaſe at the ſtanding of the ſunne, for as much as it is winter at that time he ſpringeth.

Other meruailous thinges alſo are in this Land. In a certayne Lake, there is an Ile called Chimmis, which Woonders of Egipt. A ſwimming Ile.

Broches
High Bridges.

bearing Woods and Forreſts, & a great Temple of Apollos, ſtoteth, and is driuen which way ſo euer the winde bloweth. Bridges builded of Stones thirtie foote ſquare a peece, whereof the greateſt (for there are three of them) containeth well neere foure acres of ground at the bottome, and is full as much in height.

A Feeld turned into a Lake.
A Maze.

Mæris, ſometime a plaine feeld, and now a Lake of twentie myle compaſſe about, deeper of water then any great Shippes, full fraughted do drawe. Alſo a Maze made by Sammetichus, conteining (within the compaſſe of one whole entire wall) a thouſand houſes and twelue Palaces, builded wholie of Marble, roofe and all: which hauing but one going downe into it, had within it waies almoſt innumerable, turning hither and thither, with many windlaſſes, altogether doubtfull with continuall ſteppes, and often reere-vaultes, which winding rounde one aboue an other, and eftſones retyring backe, as much as they had gone forward, made it ſo buſie and entangled, that a man could not deuiſe how to winde himſelfe out.

The manners of the Egiptians.

The inhabiters of the Realme, demeane themſelues farre otherwiſe then other men. In mourning for theyr dead, they beſmere themſelues with dong, and they thinke it not lawfull to burne them or burie them: but by the aduiſe of Poticaries, they keepe them preſerued in their priuie chambers. They write their Letters awkelie. They temper claie with their hands, and kneede dowe with their feete. Their Women pleade matters in Courtes, and loke to forreine affayres, and the men ſpin and carde, and take charge of the houſe at home. The Women beare burthens on their ſhoulders, & the men on their heads. When the Parentes fall in powertie, the women are bounde of neceſſitie to finde them, the men are at choice. They eate their meate openlie, and without their dores, and do their naturall needes in the innermoſt partes of their houſes.

The ſuperſtition of the Egiptians.

They worſhippe the ſhapes of many Beaſtes, or (to ſaye the trueth) the verie beaſtes themſelues, ſome one Beaſt,

and

and ſome an other: in ſo much as it is a matter of life and death to haue kylled ſome Beaſtes, euen vnwares. And when they die either by diſeaſe or by miſchaunce, it is their cuſtome to burie them and mourne for them.

The common God of all the people is Apis, a blacke Bull, marked with certaine ſpottes, and vnlyke other Bulles in tongue and tayle. It is a rare matter to finde one of that breede. For (as they holde opinion) he is not engendered by a Beaſt of the ſame kinde, but is conceyued by ſupernaturall power of heauenlie fire, and the daye that he is calued, is helde for a moſt holie and Feaſtiuall daye, of all the whole Nation.

They being (by their owne aſſertion) the auncienteſt of all Nations, haue regiſtred in autentike Chronicles, three hundred and thirtie Kinges before *Amaſis*, and the continuaunce of aboue thirteen thouſand yeeres. And they kepe it written in gold Recordes, that in the tyme that the Egiptians haue continued, the Starres haue foure times altred their courſes, and the Sunne hath twiſe gone down where it now ryſeth. The vaine aſſertion of antiquitie, among the Egiptians.

In the raigne of Amaſis, they inhabited twentie thouſande Citties, and nowe alſo they inhabite verie many. The notableſt of them, farre from the Sea, are Say, Memphis, Syene, Bubaſtis, Elephant, and Thebes, which hath (as is reported in Homer) a hundred Gates, or (as other ſaye) a hundred Pallaces, the houſes of ſo many Princes, eche of which Pallaces (as the ſtate of affayres required) was wont to ſend forth ten thouſande armed men. The largeneſſe of the kingdome of Egipt in olde tyme.

On the ſhore ſtandeth Alexandria, by the Marches of Affricke: Peluſium cutteth the borders of Arabia. The names of the mouthes of Nyle, are Canopicum, Bolbiticum, Sebenuiticum, Pathnuiticum, Mendeſium, Taniacum, and Peluſiacum. Alexandria.

Of *Arabia.*

The tenth Chapter.

Rabia, extendeth from thence to the redde Sea: and being thenceforth more pleaſaunt and plentifull, it aboundeth in Frankinſence and Spices. In the hither part (ſauing where Mount Caſius maketh it high) it is altogether plaine and barren: and there it receyueth the Hauen of Azotus, which is the Mart Towne and vent for the wares of that Countrie. Where this hyll mounteth in height, it is ſo high, that from the toppe of it, a man maye ſee the Sunne in the * fourth watch.

* That is before the breake of day.

Of *Syria.*

The eleuenth Chapter.

Syria runneth a great way along the Sea coaſt, and verie farre alſo into the mayne Land, and is called by ſundrie names. For it hight Cæle, and Meſopotamia, and Damaſcene, and Adiabene, and Babilonia, and Iewrie, and Sophene: furthermore, it beareth the name of Paleſtine, where it butteth vpon Arabia and Phænicia, and where it ioyneth to Cilicia, it is called Antioche. In olde time and a long while together, it was a puiſſant Realme: but moſt puiſſant when Semiramis reigned ouer it. There are ſurelie many notable workes of hers, but two of them paſſe all the reſt: namelie, the building of that wonderfull great Cittie Babilon, and the letting in of the riuers Euphrates and Tigris, into thoſe Countries which before time were drie. Howbeit in Paleſtine, there is a great and ſtrong

The names or diuiſions of Syria.

The prayſe of Semyramis.

fortified.

fortified Towne called Gaza, for ſo the Perſians terme a Treaſorie: and therupon it toke that name, becauſe when Cambiſes inuaded Egipt with warre, he beſtowed his proviſion for the warres and all his Treaſure there. There is alſo Aſcalon, as bigge as the other. And there is * Ioppa builded (by report) before the flood: where the dwellers by, affirme that Cepheus reigned, vpon likelihood, for that certaine olde Altars, with great ſhewe of holineſſe, haue in them ſtyll ingrauen, the names of him and of his brother Phineus.

Why Gaza was ſo named.

Aſcalon.

* Now called Port Iaffe.

And beſides that, for a more aſſuraunce of the thing ſo renowmed in verſes and olde tales, and of the ſauing of Andromade by Perſeus: they ſhewe for a plaine Monument, the exceſſiue great bones of the Monſter of the Sea.

Of *Phænicia.*

The twelfth Chapter.

PHænicia, is renowmed for the *Phænicians*, a pollitique kinde of men, and both in feates of warre and peace peereleſſe. They firſt inuented Letters, and Letter matters, and other Artes alſo: as to goe to the Sea with Shippes, to fight vpon the water, to reigne ouer Nations, to ſet vp Kingdomes, and to fight in order of battell. In it is Tyre, ſometime an Ile, but nowe ioyned to the firme Land, ſince the time that Alexander made workes about it to aſſault it. Further forth, ſtand certaine ſmall Villages, and the Cittie of Sidon, euen yet ſtyll wealthie, and in olde time the greateſt of all the Citties vppon the Sea coaſt, before it was taken by the Perſians.

The firſt inuenters of Letters, and of other thinges.

Tyre.

Sidon.

Betweene that and the foreland of * Euproſopon, there are two Townes, called Byblos and Botris: and beyonde them were three other, ech diſtaunt a furlong a ſunder, and therefore the place was of the number called Tripolis: Citty. then

* It may be interpreted fayre proſpect.

Tripolis.

Tripolia.

then follow the Caſtle Simyra, and a Cittie not vnrenowmed, called Marathos. From thence the Countrie being not crooked with the Sea, but lying right forth ſide by ſide vnto it, bendeth his ſhore into the maine Land, and receiueth a great Baye. About the which dwell ritch people, the cauſe whereof is the ſcituation of the place, for that the Countrie being fertyle, and furniſhed with many Riuers, able to beare Shippes, ſerueth well for the eaſie exchaunge and conueying in of all kinde of wares, both by Sea and Land.

Syria of Antioche.

Within that Baye, is firſt the reſidue of Syria, which is ſyr named Antioche, and on the ſhore thereof, ſtande the Citties Seleuca, Paltos, Beritos, Laodicia, and Arados: betweene which Citties runne the Riuers Lychos, Hypatos, and Orontes. Then followeth the Mountaine Amanus, immediatlie from whence beginneth Myriandros, and Cilicia.

Of *Cilicia*.

The thirteenth Chapter.

IN the innermoſt retreite, there is a place, ſometime of great renowme, as a beholder and witneſſe bearer of the diſcomfiture of the Perſians by great *Alexander*, and of the flight of *Darius*: at that time hauing in it a famous great Cittie called Iſſos, whereof the Bay is

The Baye of Iſſos.

named the Bay of Iſſos, but now hauing not ſo much as a lyttle Towne. Farre from thence lyeth the Foreland Amanoides, betweene the Riuers Pyramus and Cydnus. Pyramus being the nearer to Iſſos, runneth by Mallon, and Cydnus runneth out beyond through Tarſus. Then is there a Cittie poſſeſſed in olde time by the Rhodians and Argiues, and afterward at the appointment of *Pompey* by Pyrates,

Pyrates, now called Pompeiople, then called Soloe.

Hard by, on a lyttle hyll, is the Tombe of the Poet Aratus, worthy to be ſpoken of, becauſe it is vnknowne, why ſtones that are caſt into it do leape about. Not farre from hence, is the Towne Corycos, enuironed with a Hauen and the ſalt water, and ioyned with a narrowe balke to the firme Land. The Tombe of the Poet Aratus.

Aboue it is a Caue named Corycus, of ſingular nature, and farre more excellent, then may with eaſe be deſcribed. For gaping with a wide mouth, euen immediatlie from the toppe it openeth the Mountaine butting vpon the Sea, which is of a great height, as it were of a ten furlonges. Then going deepe downe, and the further downe the larger, it is greene round about with budding Trees, & caſteth it ſelfe into a round vaulte on both ſides, full of woodes, ſo meruailous and beautifull, that at the firſt it amazeth the minds of them that come in to it, & yet maketh them thinke they haue neuer ſeene inough of it. There is but one going downe into it, narrow and rough, of a mile & a halfe long, by pleaſaunt ſhadowes and couerts of woodes, yelding a certaine rude noyſe, with riuers trickling on either hand. When ye come to the bottome, there againe openeth an other Caue, worthy to be ſpoken of for other things. It maketh the enterers into it afraide with the din of Timbrels, which make a gaſtly and great ratling within. Afterward, being a whyle lightſome, & anon the further ye go, wexing darker, it leadeth (ſuch as dare aduenture) quite out of ſight, & carrieth them deepe, as it were in a Mine: where a mightie riuer ryſing with a great breſt, doth but onelie ſhew it ſelfe, and when it hath guſhed violentlie a while in a ſhort chanell, ſinketh downe againe, and is no more ſeene. Within is a waſte ſpace, more horrible then that any man dare pearce into it, and therefore it is vnknowne. It is altogether ſtatelie and vndoubtedlie holie, and both worthy, and alſo beleeued to be inhabited of Goddes. Euery thing preſenteth a ſtatelyneſſe, and ſetteth out it ſelfe with a certaine Maieſtie. The Caue of Corycus.

There

Typhos caue.

There is an other beyond, which they call Typhos caue, with a narrowe mouth, and (as they that haue tried it do repoꝛt) verie loꝛwe, and therefoꝛe dimmed with continuall darkneſſe, and not eaſie to be ſought out: howbeit, becauſe it was ſometime the chamber of the Giant *Typho*, and becauſe it nowe out of hand ſtifleth ſuch thinges as are let downe into it, it is woꝛthy to be mencioned foꝛ the nature thereof, and foꝛ the tale that is repoꝛted of it. Beyond that, are two Foꝛelandes, that is to ſay, Sarpedon, ſometime the bound of King Sarpedons Reaime, and *Anemurium*, which parteth Cilicia from Pamphilia, and betweene them Celendris and Natidos Townes builded and peopled by the Samians, whereof Celendris is nærer to Sarpedon.

Of *Pamphilia*.

The foureteenth Chapter.

Melas. Eurymedon.

IN *Pamphilia*, is a Riuer able to beare Shippes, called Melas, a Towne called Sida, and an other Riuer called Eurimedon. At this Riuer, Cymo Captaine of the Athenians, gat a great victoꝛie of the Perſians and Phænicians, in a battell vpon the water. Into the Sea where this battell was fought, out of a verie high hyll loketh the Towne of *Aſpendos*, which was builded by the Argiues, and inhabited by the people of the Countrie about it.

* A ſluce or flood-gate.

Then are there two other mightie ſtreames, called Oeſtros and * Cataractes. Oeſtros is eaſie to be ſayled: the other hath his name of his headlong fall. Betweene them is the Towne Perga, and the Temple of *Diana*, which of the Towne is ſyꝛnamed Pergæa. Beyond them is Mount Sardemiſos, and Phaſelis a Towne builded by Mopſus, which is the end of Pamphilia.

Of

Of *Lycia*.

The fifteenth Chapter.

SVcceſsiuelie, *Lycia* ſo called of *Lycus*, the ſonne of King Pandion, & (as report goeth) annoyed in olde time with the fires of Chimæra, encloſeth a great Bay, betweene the Hauen of Sida, and the Foreland of Taurus. Mount Taurus it ſelfe riſing of a huge height at the Eaſterne ſea ſhore, proceedeth ſtreight forth in one continuall ridge from thence into ỹ Weſt, with his right ſide toward the North, and his left ſide toward the South, boũding many great Nations where he runneth out in bankes, and where he deuideth the Countries, he paſſeth to the Sea. As Taurus is the generall name of him whole together, ſo is it alſo his name, where he faceth the Eaſt: next he is called Hæmodes, and Caucaſus, and Paropamiſus: then Caſpian Streights, Niphates, and the Streights of Armenia, and (where he butteth vpon our Sea) Taurus againe. Behind his ſaide Foreland, is the riuer Lymira, and a Cittie of the ſame name, and a number of Towns of no great renowme, ſauing Patara, which is ennobled by the Temple of *Apollo*, ſometime like to that at Delphos, as well in ritches as alſo for the trueneſſe of the Oracle. Beyond is the riuer Panthus, and the Towne Panthos: the Mountaine Crag, and the Cittie Telmiſos, which endeth Lycia.

The deſcription of mount Taurus.

The ſundrie names of mount Taurus.

Lymira.

Of *Caria*.

The ſixteenth Chapter.

AFterward followeth *Caria*, inhabited with people of an vnknowne beginning: ſome thinke them to be bred in the Land, ſome thinke they were Pelaſgians, other-ſome thinke they were Candians, a kinde of

people louing feates of Armes and fighting, ſo well, that for wages they ſerued alſo in forreine and ſtrange warres. Heere are a fewe Caſtles, and then the two Forelandes of Pedalion and Crya, and by the Riuer Calbis ſyde, the Towne of Caunus, diffamed for the wealthineſſe of the inhabiters.

From thence to Halycarnaſſus, lye theſe thinges, certaine Townes of the Rhodians: two Hauens, the one named Gelos, and the other Thiſſamiſſa, according to the name of the Cittie that it enuironeth. Betweene them is the Towne of Larumna, and the Hyll Pandion ſhoting into the Sea. Then three Bayes on a rowe, Thymnias, Schænus, and Bubeſſus. The Foreland of Thymnias, is Aphrodiſium: Schænus enuironeth Hylas: and Bubeſſus compaſſeth about Cynotus. Guidus ſtandeth in an angle of a peece of ground, encloſed almoſt altogether with the Sea, betweene it and the gulfe of Ceranie, in the retreit of Euthana, is Halycarnaſſus, a Towne inhabited by the Argiues, worthy to be had in remembraunce, not onelie for the founders thereof, but alſo for the Tombe of King Mauſolus, which is one of the ſeuen wonders of the world, and was builded by Artemiſia. Beyond Halycarnaſſus, are theſe thinges: the ſhore of Leuca, the Citties Myndus, Aryanda, and Naples: and the Bayes of Iaſius, and Baſilicus. In Iaſius is the towne of Bargylos.

Halycarnaſſus.

A notable Tombe.

Artemiſia.

Of *Ionia*.

The ſeuenteene Chapter.

BEyond the Bay of *Baſilicus*, *Ionia* windeth it ſelfe in certaine Angles, and firſt of all, beginning to fetch about the Foreland of Poſideum, it enuironeth the Oracle of *Apollo*, called in olde time the Oracle of *Branchide*, and now the Oracle of *Didymus*. The Cittie Miletus:

The Oracle of Branchide.

Miletus, ſometime the chéefe of all Ionia, both in feates of warre and peace, the Countrie of *Thales* the Aſtrologer, and of *Tymothie* the Muſician, and of *Anaximander* the naturall Philoſopher, and worthelie renowmed for the excellent wittes of others that were borne there: is after a manner called Ionia. There is alſo the Cittie Hyppis, where the Riuer Meander falleth into the Sea, and the Mountaine Latmus, famous for the Fable of *Endymion*, whome (as men ſaye) the Mone was in loue with. Afterward bowing againe, it enuironeth the Cittie Priene, and the mouth of the Riuer Geſſus, and anon after as it caſteth a greater circuite, ſo it comprehendeth mo thinges. There is the holie Land called Panionium, ſo named, becauſe the Ionians occupie it in common. There is the towne Phygela, builded (as ſome ſaye) by fugitiues, to which report, the name ſéemeth agréeable. There is Epheſus, and the moſt famous Temple of *Diana*, which the Amazons are reported to haue conſecrated, when they helde the ſouereintie of Aſia. There is the Riuer Cayſter, there is Lebedos, and the Cappell of *Apollo*, Clarius, which *Manto* the Daughter of *Tyreſia* builded when ſhe fled from the Epigons that had gotten the victorie of the Thebanes: and Colophon which *Mopſus* the ſonne of the ſaide *Manto* builded at the Foreland wherwith the Bay is encloſed, which on the other ſide maketh an other Baye called Smyrnie, and ſhooteth out the reſt with narrowe ſhankes. From thence it ſpreadeth wider, in manner lyke a Neſſe, aboue the Streightes, on the hither ſide to Teos, and on the further ſide to Clazomen. And becauſe the hinder partes are ſtreightened and knitte together with the néereneſſe of the Sea, with diuers frontes they face diuers Seas. In the verie Neſſe, is Coryna. Within the Baye of Smyrnie, is the Riuer Thermodon, and the Cittie Leuca: and without it is Phocis, the vttermoſt part of Ionia.

Epheſus.

Cayſter.

Of *Aeolis.*

[*The eighteene Chapter.*

The Countrie about Troy.

THe next Countrie, ſince the tyme it began to be inhabited by the Aeolians, toke the name of Aeolis, whereas before tymes it was called Myſia: and where it boundeth vpon Helleſpont, as long as the Troianes poſſeſſed it, it was called Troad. The firſt Cittie they call Myrina, after the name of Myrinus the founder thereof. The nert, *Pelops* builded at his returne out of Greece, when he had ouercome Oenomaus. *Cyme*, a Captaine of the Amazons, driuing away the inhabiters that dwelt before at Cyme, named it ſo, after her owne name.

Cyme, a Captain of the Amazons.

Aboue runneth the Riuer Caycus, betweene Elea and Pitane, where *Archeſilas* was borne, that moſt famous preſident the Academie, which affirmed the knowledge of nothing. Then is the Towne of Cama, ſcituate in a fore-land: & as ſone as men are paſt that, there receiueth them a Baye of no ſmall bigneſſe, which boweth a great way of and ſoftlie withdraweth by lyttle and lyttle into the land, euen vnto the foote of Mount Ida. The Streight betweene the Seas, is ſprinckled with a fewe Citties, of which the notableſt is Ciſtena. In the innermoſt part of the Baye, a feeld called Thebes, conteineth the Townes of Adrimittium, Auſtra, and Tereſſa, lying one by an other in the ſame order, as they be rehearſed.

Archeſilas the Philoſopher.

Why Antandros was ſo named.

In the other ſide is Antandros. There are reported two cauſes of the naming of this Towne ſo. Some ſaye that Aſcanius the ſonne of Aenæas reigned there, & being taken priſoner by the Greekes, gaue them this Towne for his raunſome. Other thinke it was builded by ſuch as in a tumult and inſurrection, were driuen out of the Ile of

An-

Andros. Theſe would haue *Antandros* taken for Andros, and the other would haue it taken as it were for a man. The coaſt following, reacheth to Gargara & Aſſos Townes builded and inhabited by the Aetolians. Then an other Baye called the Grækiſhe Hauen, windeth his bankes not farre from Troye, that Cittie moſt renowmed for the warres and deſtruction thereof. Heere was the Towne Sigæũ, where the Greekes encamped, during the time of the warre. Heere * Scamander, running downe from Mount Ida, and Simois, Riuers of greater Fame then ſtreame, fall into the Sea.

The Countrie about Troy.

* Called alſo Panthus.

Mount Ida it ſelfe being renowmed with the contention of the Goddeſſes, and the iudgement of Paris, ſheweth the ryſing of the Sunne after an other ſort, then it is wont to be ſeene in other Landes. For vnto ſuch as loke out of the toppe of it, there appeare (almoſt at midnight) diſpearſed fires gliſtering euerie where, and as the daye light approcheth, ſo ſeeme they to meete and ioyne together, vntyll that being aſſembled more and more, afterwarde they growe feawer, and laſtlie, burne all in one flame. And when it hath ſo ſhined a good while together bright, and lyke a fire, it gathereth it ſelfe rounde, and becommeth a great globe.

Mount Ida, and of the ryſing of the Sunne there.

The ſame alſo appeareth a great whyle huge, and ioyned with the earth, and afterward by little and little wexing leſſe, and the more it decreaſeth wexing brighter, laſt of all it chaſeth away the night, and becomming the Sunne, riſeth with the day.

Without the Baye, are the Rhetæan ſhores renowmed with the famous Citties of Rhetæum and Dardania, but moſt of all with the Tombe of *Aiax*. From hence the Sea wereth narrower, and nowe no more waſheth away the Land, but deuiding it againe, cutteth through the banke that meeteth it at the Streightes of Helleſpont, and maketh the Landes where it runneth, to haue ſydes againe.

The Tombe of Aiax, the ſonne of Telamon.

Of *Bithynia*.

The nineteene Chapter.

INnermore are the *Bithynians* and *Mariandynes*. On the Sea coaſt are the Greeke Townes of Abydos, Lampſacum, Parion, and Priapos. Abydos is famous for the intercourſe of * great Loue in olde time. The Phocans gaue Lampſacum that name, vpon this occaſion, becauſe when they aſked counſell of the Oracle, into what Countrie they ſhould cheefelie goe, aunſwere was made, that they ſhould there take vp their dwelling place, where it firſt ſhined.

* He meaneth of Leander and Hero.

Then againe the Sea becommeth more open, which is called Propontis. Into it falleth the Riuer Granike, famous for the firſt battell that was fought there, betweene the Perſians and *Alexander*. Beyond the Riuer, in the necke of a peece of ground, which is almoſt an Ile, ſtandeth Cyzicum, a Towne ſo named of one *Cyzicus*, vanquiſhed in battell and ſlaine (as we reade) vnwares by the Minyes, as they went to Colchos ward. After are Place and Scylace, lyttle Townes builded by the Argiues, on the backe part whereof hangeth the Hyll Olympus of Myſia, as the the inhabiters call it, which ſendeth forth the Riuer Rhindacus into thoſe quarters that follow.

The riuer Granicke.

Olympus of Myſia.

There abouts breede Snakes of vnmeaſurable bigneſſe, wonderfull, not for their hugeneſſe onelie, but alſo for that when they haue retired into this channell of the ſaide Riuer, to auoide the heate of the Sunne, there putting vp their heads and gaping, they ſwallowe in the Birdes that paſſe ouer, flie they neuer ſo high and ſo ſwiftlie.

Woonderfull Snakes

Beyond Rhindacus is Daſcylos, and Myrlea, which the Colophonians builded. From thence are two good meaſurable Bayes. The one of them being nameleſſe, compaſſeth

paſſeth in the Cittie Cion, a moſt commodious Marte Towne of Phrygia, which lyeth not farre from thence: the other Baye compaſſeth in the Olbians. In the Foreland it beareth the Chappell of *Neptune*, and in the boſome the Towne of Aſtacon builded by the Megarians. Then the Land ſtrikes before againe, and maketh a narrowe channell for the Sea to paſſe out at into Pontus: and the Boſphor of Thrace (as is aforeſaide) diſſeuereth Europe fiue furlonges from Aſia.

In the verie mouth of the Streightes is a Temple, and a Towne called * Chalcedon. The founder of the towne was *Argias* Prince of the Megarians: the Idoll of the Temple is *Iupiter*, and the builder thereof was *Iaſon*. Heere the Sea ſpreadeth it ſelfe wide (ſauing where the Forelandes be) ſtretching out on both ſides, with a long and direct ſhore, and then forth bending inward. But becauſe it extendeth not ſo much forward, it wideneth on both handes, the bowing inward of it with ſmoth points vntyll it growe to a narrowe iſſue on both ſides, is as lyke as can be to a * Scythiſh bowe.

* This Towne is ouer againſt Conſtantinople.

* Or a Turkie bowe.

It is ſhort, rough, miſtie, fewe harboroughes in it, not incloſed with ſofte and ſandie ſhores, bleake vppon the North winde, and becauſe it is not deepe, full of waues, and euer raging, in olde time called * Axenus, of the nature and diſpoſition of the dwellers about it, which was verie cruell, and afterward, as their manners began ſomewhat to amend and were milder, through hauing traffique with other Nations, it was called * Euxinus.

* Harbroughles.

* Harborous.

Firſt of all, the Mariandines inhabite a Cittie there, giuen them by *Hercules* of Argos, (as the report goeth) which is called Heraclea, and therefore made the report to haue ſo much the more likelihood of trueth.

Heraclea.

By the ſame is the Caue Acheruſia, that leadeth (as they ſaye) to hell: and it is ſuppoſed that Cerberus was drawne out thereat.

Cerberus.

Of

Of *Paphlagonia*.

The twentie Chapter.

THen ſoloweth the Towne of *Tios*, ſometime inhabited by the Mileſians, but nowe altogether Paphlagoniſh, as wel the people as the ſoyle: in the midde ſhoze whereof almoſt is the fozeland Cerambis, on the hyther ſide whereof is the riuer Parthenie, and the Citties Seſamus, and Cromna, and Cytoros builded by *Cytorus* the ſonne of *Phrixus*. Then followeth Cimolis, and Armine, which endeth Paphlagonia.

Of the *Chalybies*.

The xxi. Chapter.

THe *Chalybies*, who were next neighbors to Paphlagonia, haue two right famous Citties, Amyſos and Synope, the place where the doggiſhe *Diogenes* was bozne: and the Riuers of Halys and Thermodon. By Halys, is the Cittie Lycaſt: and along by Thermodon, is a plaine wherein was the Towne Themyſcyre, and the campe of the Amazons, and therfoze they call it Amazonia. Upon the Chalybies, dw bozder the Taberenes, whoſe cheefe felicitie is in laughing and playing.

Doggiſh Diogenes.

Beyond Cerambis dwell the Moſſynæ̃kes, in Towers of timber, pzinting all their bodies with markes, eating their meate abzoade, and companying with their women in common. They chooſe their King openlie by voices, and keepe him moſt ſtreightlie in pziſon and gyues: and if he offend in miſgouernement, they make him faſt all a whole day foz his penaunce. But they are churliſh, vnmannerlie, and verie hurtfull to ſuch as arriue among them. Further-

The manners of the Moſſynæ̃kes.

forth are people leſſe ſauadge, but they alſo are vnmanerlie and vnciuill as wel as the other, which are called Longpates, Diſchers, and Buxers: and a fewe Citties, whereof the notableſt are Ceraſus, and * Trapæſus. From thence is a place where the Coaſt that is drawne along from the Boſphor taketh his end, and ſo forth bowing himſelfe forward in the boſome of the ſhore ouer against it, maketh the narrowest angle of Pontus. Héere are the Colchians: from hence iſſueth Phaſis. Héere is a Towne of the ſame name that the Riuer is of, builded by *Athenistagoras* a Mileſian. Héere is the Temple of *Phryxus*, and a wood famous for the old Fable of the golden fléece. Trebizond. Colchos.

From hence riſe certaine Mountaines, which ſtretch out with a long ridge, vntyll they ioyne with the Ryphæan Hilles, which running with the one end toward Euxinus, Mæotis, and Tanais, and with the other to the Caſpian Sea, are called * Ceraunii. The ſame are called by ſundrie other names, as Tauriſh, Moſchian, Amazoniſh, Caſpian, Coraxincian, and Caucaſean, according to the ſundrie Nations that border vpon it. The Ceraunisshe Hylles, and the names of the ſame. * They may be called the Thunder-hylles.

But in the firſt turning of the winding ſhore, there is a Towne which the Merchauntes of Greece are reported to haue builded: and becauſe when they were toſſed with a darke tempeſt, & knew not what Land it was, the crowing of a Swan gaue them knowledge, they called it * Cygnus. The reſidue of it along the waſte Sea, is inhabited by cruell and vnciuill Nations, called * Melanchlænes. The vpland Countrie is inhabited by the Sepolites, Coraxes, Phthirophagies, Eniochyes, Achæans, and Cercetikes: and in the borders of Mæotis dwell the Syndones. In the marches of the Eniochyes, is Dioſcurias builded by *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, when he entred the Sea with *Iaſon*: and Syndos in the marches of the Syndones, builded by the inhabiters of that Land. Then the Country writhing aſide, and ſpreading ſomewhat in breadth, ſhooteth forth betwéene Pontus and Mæotis to the Boſphor, which rüning with two chanelles into the Lake and the Sea, maketh Corocondama. * It may be interpreted Swanton. * Blacke Cotes. Dioſcurias.

almoſt an Iland. There are fowre Citties, Hermonaſſa, Cepoe, Phanagoria, and in the verie mouth Cimmerium.

When men are entred heere, the large and wide Lake receiueth them, which (where it toucheth the firme land) is encloſed with a bending ſhore, and where it is nearer the Sea, being as it were ouer-dreeped with a banke (ſauing where the mouth of it is) it is almoſt like vnto Pontus, but that it is not ſo bigge. The coaſt which bendeth from the Boſphor vnto Tanais, is inhabited by the Toreates, the Arichies, the Phicors, and (next of all to the mouth of the riuer) by the Iaxamathians, which Nations are called by one generall name Mæotians.

The manners of the Iaxamathiãs.

Among the Iaxamathians, the women exerciſe the ſame feates that the men do, inſomuch that they be not priueledged from the warres. The men fight a foote with arrowes, and the women fight on horſeback. Neither encounter they with weapons, but ſuch as they can ſnare with ropes, they ſtrangle with drawing them after them. They marrie: howbeit, to the intent they may be counted marriageable, the matter conſiſteth not in their yeeres, for they abide vnmaried vntyll they haue killed an enimie. The Riuer Tanais being ſheaded out of the Mountaine Ryphey, falleth ſo headlong, that when all the ſtreames neere abouts, yea, and Mæotis & the Boſphor, and ſome part alſo of Pontus are froſen with the winters cold, he onely bearing ſommer and winter a like, runneth alwaies at one ſtaye, both full and ſwift. The banks therof, and the Countries adioyning to the bankes, are inhabited by the Sauromats, which is one nation of diuers peoples, and diuerſely named. Firſt are the Mæotians, called the Women-ſeruers, the kingdome of the Amazons. The Budines poſſeſſe the fatte paſture grounds, which otherwiſe are but barreine and naked feeldes. The Gelones inhabite a Cittie built of Timber. Hard by them, the Thyrſſagets and Turkes hold the waſte Forreſts, and liue by hunting. From thence forth to the Arymphæans, lyeth a large Countrie, rough with continuall hilles, and altogether Deſart. Theſe Arymphæans liue

The head of the riuer Tanais.

The Turkes.

The country and manners of the

liue moſt vprightlie. In ſtéede of houſes, they haunt woods. Their foode is berries: and as well the women as the men goe bare headed. They are therefore counted holie: and ſo farre is any man of thoſe ſo many cruell Nations from doing them harme, that if other folke flie vnto them, they be as ſafe as in a Sanctuarie. Beyond them riſeth the Mountaine Riphey, and beyond the Mountaine lyeth the coaſt that butteth vpon the Ocean. Arymphæans.

The ſecond Booke

of that woorthy Coſmographer, *Pomponius Mela*, concerning the ſcituation of the world.

Of *Scithia*, of *Europe*.

The firſt Chapter.

THE marches, and ſcituation of Aſia, extending to our Sea and the riuer Tanais, are ſuch as I haue ſhewed before. Now to them that rowe backe againe downe the ſame riuer into Mæotis, on the right hand is Europe, which was directlie on the left ſide of them, as they ſailed vp the ſtreame: & it butteth vpon the mountaine Riphey, for the ſame alſo extendeth hither. The ſnow which falleth continually, doth make the Coũtrie ſo vntrauellable, that a man is not able to ſée any farneſſe into it.

Of the Griffons.

Arimaſpians.

Buges.

Agathyrſies.

* Which may be interpreted Cart-wonners.

* Mayden-hyll.

Beyond is a Countrie of a verie ritch ſoyle, but vninhabitable notwithſtanding, becauſe the Griffons (a cruell and eager kinde of wilde Beaſtes) do wonderfullie loue the golde, which lyeth altogether diſcouered aboue the ground, and do wonderfullie keepe it, and are verie fierce vppon them that touch it. The firſt men are Scithians, and of the Scithians, the firſt are the Arimaſpians: which are reported to haue but one eye a peece. From thence are the Eſſedons vnto Mæotis. The Riuer Buges cutteth the compaſſe of the Lake, and the Agathyrſies, and the Sauromats, inhabite about it, who becauſe they dwell in Cartes, are named * Hamaxobits. Then the coaſt that runneth out aſkew to the Boſphor, is incloſed betweene Pontus & Mæotis. The ſide toward the Lake, is poſſeſſed by the Satarches. The breſt toward the Boſphor of Cimmeria, hath the townes of Myrmecion, Panticape, Theodoſia, and Hermeſium. The other ſide toward Pontus Euxinus, is poſſeſſed by the Taurians. Aboue them is a Baye full of Hauens, and therefore is called the fayre Hauen, and it is incloſed betweene two Forelandes: whereof the one called the Rammes head, butteth againſt the Foreland of Cerambis, which we ſaide before to be in Aſia: and the other called * Parthenion, hath neere vnto it a towne called Cherroneſus builded (if it may be beleeued) by *Diana*, and is very famous for the Caue Nymphæum in the toppe therof hallowed to the Nymphes. Then the Sea fleeteth vnder a banke, and following continuallie vppon the ſhores flying backe (which the Satarkes and Taurians poſſeſſe) vntyll he be but fiue myles from Mæotis, maketh a Neſſe. That which is betweene the Lake & the Bay, is named Taphre, and the Bay it ſelfe is called Carcinites. In the ſame is the Cittie Carcine, by the which do run two Riuers, Gerros & Hypacyris, which fall into the Sea in one mouth, but come from two ſeuerall heads, and from two ſeuerall places. For Gerros ſweepeth betweene the Baſilids and Nomades. Then are there woods, wherof thoſe Countries beare very great ſtore, and there is the Riuer Panticapes, which diſſeuereth the

the Nomades and Georgians. From thence the land wideneth farre, and ending in a ſlender ſhanke, ioineth with the Sea ſhore. Afterward enlarging againe meaſurablie, it ſharpeneth it ſelfe by little & little, and gathering his long ſides as it were into a point, groweth into the likeneſſe of the blade of a ſworde laide flatlinges. Georgians of Europe.

Achilles entering the Sea of Pontus with a Nauie like an enimie, after he had gotten victorie, is reported to haue made a ganning in the ſame place for ioy therof, and to haue exerciſed himſelfe & his men in running, while they reſted from warre, and therefore the place is called Achilles race. Then runneth Boriſthenes by a Nation of the ſame name, the pleaſauntest of all the Riuers of Scithia. For whereas all the other are thicke and muddie: he runneth exceeding cleere, more gentle than the reſt, & moſt pleaſaunt to drinke of. It cheriſheth moſt fine and batling paſture, and great Fiſhes which are of very delicate taſte, and haue no bones. He commeth from farre, and ſpringing from an vnknowne head, beareth in his channell fortie daies iorney: and being all that way able to beare Shippes, he falleth into the ſea hard by Boryſthenides and Olbis Greeke Citties. The ryuer Boryſthenes.

Hypanis, ryſing out of a great Poole which the dwellers by call the mother of Hypanis, incloſeth the Callipeds, and a long while together runneth the ſame that he was at his head. At length, not farre from the Sea, he taketh ſo bitter waters out of a lyttle Fountaine called Exampæus, that from thenceforth he runneth vnlike himſelfe, and altogether vnſauerie. The nert which is called Axiaces, commeth downe among the Callipedes, and Axiakes. The Riuer Tyra ſeperateth theſe Axiakes from the Iſtrians: it ſpringeth among the Neures, and falleth into the Sea, by a Towne of his owne name. But that famous Riuer which parteth the Nations of Scithia from the Natiõs folowing, ryſing from his ſpring in Germanie, hath an other name at his head than at his falling into the Sea. For through huge Countries of great Nations, a long while together he beareth the name of Danow. Afterward, being diuerſely The riuer Hypanis, and the nature thereof.

The riuer Iſter, called alſo Danow.

termed by the dwellers by, he taketh the name of Iſter, and receyuing many riuers into him, wexeth huge, and giuing place in greatneſſe to none of all the Riuers that fall into our Sea, ſauing onelie to Nile, he runneth into the ſea with as many mouthes as he, whereof three are but ſmall, the reſt are able to beare Shippes. The natures and behauiours of the Nations differ. The Eſſedones ſolemnize the deathes of their Parents merelie, with ſacrifices, and feaſting of their neighbours and acquaintaunce. They cutte their bodies in peeces, and chopping them finelie with the inwardes of beaſts, make a feaſt of them and eate them vp. The heads of them, when they haue cunninglie pulliſhed them, they bind about with gold, & occupie them for Cups. Theſe are the laſt dueties of naturall loue among them.

The cruel manners of ſundrie Nations, by the riuer Danow.

The Eſſedones.

The Agathirſies. The Agathyrſies paint their faces and their lyms: and as any of them commeth of better Auncеſtors, ſo doth he more or leſſe die himſelfe: but all that are of one lynnage, are died with one kinde of marke, & that in ſuch ſort, as it cannot be gotten out. The Sarmates, being altogether vnacquainted with Golde and Siluer, the greateſt plagues in the world, do in ſtede thereof vſe exchaunge of one thing for an other. And becauſe of the cruell coldneſſe of the winter, which laſteth continuallie, they make them houſes within the ground, and dwell either in Caues, or elſe in Sellars. They goe in long ſide garmentes downe to the ground, and are couered face & all, ſauing onely their eies.

The Sarmates.

The Taurians (who be cheefelie renowmed with the arriuall of *Iphigenia* and *Oreſtes*) are horrible of conditions, and haue a horrible report going of them, namely, that they are wont to murther ſtraungers, and to offer them vp in ſacrifice. The originall of the Nation of the Baſilides, commeth from Hercules and Echidna. Their manners are Princelike, their weapons are onelie arrowes. The wandring Nomades, follow the paſtures for their Cattell: and as feeding for them laſteth, ſo is their continuaunce of abiding in one place. The Georges occupy tillage of the ground and huſbandrie. The Axiakes knowe not what ſtealing meanes:

The Taurians.

The Baſilides.

The Nomades or Graziers.

The Georges or Tyl-men.

The Axiakes.

meanes: and therefore they neither kéepe their owne, nor touch that is an other mans. They that dwel more vpland, liue after a harder ſort, and haue a country leſſe huſbanded. They loue warre and ſlaughter, and it is their cuſtome to ſucke the blod cleane out of the wounds of him that they kyll firſt. As euerie of them hath ſlaine moſt, ſo is he counted the iolliеſt fellowe among them. But to be cléere from ſlaughter, is of all reproches the greateſt. Not ſo much as their loue-daies, are made without blodſhed. For they that vndertake the matter, wound themſelues, and letting their blod drop out into a veſſell, when they haue ſtyrd it together, drinke of it, thinking that to be a moſt aſſured pledge of the promiſe to be performed. In their feaſting, their greateſt myrth and commonneſt talke, is in making report what euerie man hath ſlaine. And they that haue tolde of moſt, are ſet betwéene two cuppes brim full of drinke: for that is the chéefe honour among them. As the Eſſedones make cuppes of the heads of their Parents: ſo dw theſe of the heads of their enimies. Among the Anthropophages, the daintieſt diſhes are made of mans fleſhe. The Gelones apparell themſelues and their horſſes, in the ſkins of their enimies: themſelues with the ſkins of their heads, their horſſes with the ſkins of the reſt of their bodies. The Melanchlænes goe in blacke cloathes, and thereof they haue their name. The Neures haue a certaine time, to euerie of them limitted, wherein they may (if they will) be chaunged into Wolues, and returne to their former ſhape againe. The God of them all is *Mars*, to whome in ſtéede of Images, they dedicate Swords and Tents, and offer to him men in Sacrifice.

The vplandiſh Scithians.

The Anthropophages, or eaters of men.

The Gelones.

Melanchlænes, or Blacke-coats.

The Neures.

The Countries ſpread verie large, and by reaſon that the Riuers dw diuers times ouerflowe their bankes, there is euerie where great ſtore of good paſture. But ſome places are in all other reſpectes ſo barreine, that the inhabiters, for lacke of woodde, are faine to make fyre of bones.

Of

Of *Thrace*.

The ſecond Chapter.

NExt vnto theſe is *Thrace*, and the ſame extending wholy inward from the front that beareth vpon the ſide of Pontus, euen vnto the Illyrians, where ſpreading into ſides, it butteth vpon the Riuer Iſter and the Sea. It is a Countrie cheerefull neither in ayre nor ſoyle, and (ſauing where it approcheth to the Sea,) vnfruitfull, cold, and a verie euill cherriſher of ſuch thinges, as are eyther ſet or ſowen. Scarce any where doth it beare an Apple tree, but Vines ſomewhat more commonlie, howbeit the Grapes ripe not, ne come to any good verdure, vnleſſe it be where the keepers haue fenced them with boughes to beare of the colde. It is ſomewhat more frendlie in cherriſhing of men, though it be not to the outward ſhowe: for they be harde fauoured and vncomelie ſhaped. Howbeit, in reſpect of fiercenelle and number, to haue them many and vnmercifull, it is moſt fruitfull. It ſendeth fewe Riuers into the Sea, but thoſe verie famous: as Hebrus, Neſtos, and Strymon. Innermore, it rayſeth vp the Mountaines Hæmus, Rhodope, and Orbele, renowmed with the Ceremonies of Bacchus, and with the flocking of the Mænades, when Orpheus firſt gaue them orders, and trained them to that Religion. Of the which hilles, Hæmus mounteth to ſuch a height, that in the toppe thereof, a man maye ſee both the Sea of Pontus, and the Sea of Adria.

Hebrus, Neſtos, and Strymon, riuers, Hæmus Rhodope, and Orbele, mountaines.

One onelie Nation of the Thracians inhabites the whole Countrie, termed by ſundrie names, and endewed with diuers diſpoſitions. Some are vtterlie wilde and verie willing to die, namelie the Gets, and that is ſtabliſhed through ſundrie opinions. For ſome of them thinke, that the ſoules of them that die, ſhall returne into their bodies againe. Another ſort thinke, that though the ſoules returne not, yet they

The manners of the Nations of Thrace.

The manners of the Gets, and their opinions of the immortalitie of the ſoule.

they die not, but paſſe into a bleſſedder ſtate. Others thinke they die, but that dying is better then to liue. And therfore among ſome of them, the childebeddes are ſorowfull, and they mourne for them that be borne: and contrariwiſe, the burialles are ioyful, and ſolemnized with ſinging and playing, as if they were high holie dayes. Not ſo much as the women, haue cowardlie or faint courages: for they ſue euen with all their hearts, to be killed vpon the carkaſes of their dead huſbandes, and to be buried with them. And becauſe the men haue many wiues at once, they pleade verie earneſtlie before Iudges, which of them may come to that honour. It is imputed to their good behauiour, and it is the greateſt ioye to them that can be, to get the vpper hand in this kinde of ſute. The reſt of the women fall a weeping, and ſhreeke out with moſt bitter complaintes. But ſuch as are minded to comfort them, bring their armour and ritches to the Hearſe, and there profeſſing themſelues ready to compound with the deſtinie of him that lyeth dead, or elſe to fight againſt it, if they could come by it, when neither money nor fighting can take place, continew wooers at the pleaſure of the widdowes whome they like of. The Maydens when they ſhall marrie, are not beſtowed at the diſcretion of their Parents, but are openlie either let out to be married, or elſe ſolde. Which of theſe ſhall befall vnto them, proceedeth of their beautie and behauiour. The honeſt and beautifull yéeld a good price: the other are faine to buie huſbandes to marrie them. The vſe of Wine is to ſome of them vnknowne: neuertheleſſe, when they are making good cheere, as they are ſitting about the fires, they caſt in a kinde of ſeede, whoſe ſent prouoketh them to a certaine mirth like vnto drunkenneſſe.

On the Sea coaſt next vnto Iſter, is the Cittie Iſtrople: and next vnto that, Galatis builded by the Mileſians, and Triconice, and the Hauen Carie, and the foreland Tiriſtris, immediatly beyond the which is an other Angle of Pontus, directlie ouer againſt the Angle of Phaſis: and it were like vnto it, but that it is larger. Heere periſhed Bizone by an

earthquake. There alſo is the Hauen Crunos, and the Citties of Dennyſople. Odeſſos,* Meſſembria, Anchialos, and (in the innermoſt boſome of the Baye, where Pontus finiſheth an other of his windinges with an Angle) the great Cittie Apollonia. From hence it goeth with a direct coaſt, ſauing that almoſt in the middes, it ſhooteth out a Foreland called Thinnia, and turneth inward to it ſelfe with crooked bankes, and beareth the Citties Halmydeſſe, and Phyleas, and Phinople. Hitherto is Pontus: and hereafter is the Boſphor, and Propontis.

* Now called Mexímbria.

Apollonia.

In the Boſphor, is * Bizance, and on Propontis are Selymbria, Perinthus, Bathynis, and running betweén them the Riuers Ergine and Atyras: Then followeth a part of Thrace, where ſometime reigned King Rhæſus and Byſanth, a Towne builded by the Samians, and Cypſella, ſometime a great Cittie.

* Now called Conſtantinople.

After that, enſueth a place called of the Grecians, Longvvall, and (in the necke of a Neſſe) the Towne of Lyſimachia. The Land that followeth, being no where broad, runneth forth narrowest heere betweene Helleſpont and the * Aegean Sea. The Streights thereof they call Iſthmos, and the front thereof Maſtuſia, and the whole together Cherſoneſus. It is worthy to be had in remembraunce for many thinges. In it is the Riuer Aegos, renowmed with the Shipwracke of the Athenian Fleete. There is alſo Seſtos, ſcituate againſt Abydos, verie famous for the loue of Leander. There is alſo the Countrie, where the Perſian hoaſt aduentured to make a bridge ouer the Sea that parteth the one maine land from the other, (a wonderfull enterprize) and paſſed ouer the Sea, out of Aſia into Greece on foote, and not by Ship. There are the bones of *Proteſilaus* conſecrated with a Temple. There is alſo the Hauen Cælos, renowmed with the deſtruction of the Laconiſh Fleete, at ſuch time as the Athenians and Lacedemonians, encountred there in battell on the Sea. There is alſo Dogs-graue, the Tombe of Queene *Hecuba*, which place receyued that homely name, either of the ſhape

Lyſimachia.

* Now called Arch-ſea.

The Tombe of Queen Hecuba.

of

of a Dogge, whereinto *Hecuba* is reported to haue beene transformed, or elſe of the miſfortune that ſhee fell into. There is *Macidos*, and there is Eleus which endeth Helleſpont.

By and by the Aegean Sea beateth hugelie vpon a long ſhore, and with a great compaſſe fetcheth leyſurelie about the Lands which it ſeuereth farre a ſunder, vnto the Foreland of Sumum. Such as ſayle by that coaſt, when they are paſſed *Maſtuſia*, muſt enter into a Baye: which waſhing by the other ſide of Cherſoneſus, is encloſed lyke a valley, with the ridge of a hyll: and being called *Melas* of the Riuer Melas which it receiueth, it imbraceth two Citties, *Alopeconeſus*, on the one ſide of the narrowe Streights, and Cardieon the other ſide. Aenos is famous, Aenos. builded by *Aeneas*, when he fled from Troy.

About Hebrus are the Cyeones, and beyond it is Doriſcos The Cyeones. where Xerxes (becauſe he could not number his armie,) is reported to haue meaſured them by the ſpace of the ground. Beyond, is the Forelande of Serrium, out of which, the woddes of Zona are reported to haue followed *Orpheus*, Orpheus. when he ſong. Then is the Riuer Scænas, and (adioyning to his banckes) the vpper Countrie of *Marcnie*, which brought forth Diomede, that was wont to make ſtraungers, prouinder for his cruell Horſſes, and in the ende, The Tyraunt was by *Hercules* caſt to them himſelfe. The Tower Diomede. which they attribute to Diomede, remaineth as a remembraunce of the Fable: and a Cittie which his ſiſter *Abdera* named after her owne name. But that Cittie is worthier to be had in memorie, for breeding of *Democritus* the Abdera. naturall Philoſopher, than for her ſake that builded it. Democritus.

Beyond that, runneth the Riuer Neſtos: and betweene it and the Riuer Strymon, are the Citties, Phillippos, Apollonia, and Amphippolis. Betweene Strymon and mount Athos, are the Tower Calarne, the Hauen Caprullon, and the Citties Acantos, and Oeſyma. Betweene Athos and Pallene, are Cleone and Olynthus.

Of the Riuer Strymon.

Strymon (as we haue ſaide before) is a riuer, which ryſing a farre of, and running ſlender, becõmeth greater and greater with forreine waters: and when he hath made a Lake within a little of the ſea, he burſteth forth in a greater channell than he came in.

Mount Athos.

Mount Athos is ſo high, that it is thought to reach aboue the place from whence the raine falleth. The opinion hath a likelihood of trueth, becauſe the aſhes are not waſhed from the Altars in the toppe thereof, but continueth in the ſame heape whole as they were left. This Hill ſhooteth not with an elbowe into the Sea, as other Hilles doo, but it kéepeth on whole, and aduanceth with a whole breaſt, a great length into the Sea. Where it cleaued to the maine Land, it was cutte through by Xerxes, when he made his voiage againſt the Grayes, and was ſayled ouer, & an arme of the Sea conueied through it, to make way for his ſhips. The neathermoſt partes of it, are furniſhed with ſmall Townes, builded & peopled by the Pelaſgies. In the top was the towne Acroathon, the inhabiters whereof were wont (by report) to liue halfe as long againe as other men. Pallene is of ſuch a large ſoyle, that in it are fiue Citties, with their territories. It riſeth all in height, ſomewhat narrow where it beginneth, and there is the Cittie Potidęa. But where it wereth wider, there are the Townes of Mend and Scione, worthy to be ſpoken of, Mend builded by the Eretrianes, and the other by the Greekes, as they returned from the taking of Troy.

Of *Macedonia*.

The third Chapter.

THen the people of *Macedonia* inhabite many Citties, of the which, Pella is the moſt renowmed, for her two foſter children *Phillippe* the ſubduer of Greece, and *Alexander* the conqueror of Aſia alſo. In the ſhore,

ſhore, the Bay of Mecyberne betweene the Foreiandes, deuideth Canaſtreum and the Hauen that is called Cope: and encloſeth the Citties of Toron and Phyſcell, and alſo Mecyberne, whereof it taketh the name. Scione is next vnto the Foreland of Canaſtre: and Mecyberne Baye entreth ſomewhat within the Land in the middes, where it giueth way like a boſome. Howbeit caſting forth long armes into the deepe, it becommeth a great gulfe betweene the ſeas. Into it runne Axius through Macedonia, and Peneus through Theſſalie. A lyttle aboue Axius, is the Cittie * Theſſalonica. Betweene them both are Caſſandria, Cydna, Azaros, and Derris. Beyond Peneus, are Sepias, Cordynia, Melibæa, and Caſtanea, all of like renowme, ſauing that Philoctetes who was foſtered at Melibæa, beautifieth that towne. The inner Landes are renowmed with the names of famous places, and containe almoſt nothing that is not notable. Not farre from hence is Olympus, and heere is Pelion, and heere is Oſſa, Mountaines renowmed with the Fables of the Giantes warres. Heere is Pieria, the dwelling place and mother of the Muſes. Heere is the ground that *Hercules* of Greece trode laſt vppon, namelie, the Forreſt of Oeta: Heere is Tempe ennobled with holie woodes. Heere lyes Lebethra, and the verſifying fountaines.

* Now called Salonich.

Philoctetes.

Pieria.

Then followeth Greece, ſhoting forth hugelie and mainlie, and bearing from the North into the South, till it butte vpon the Myrtean Sea. Where the Sunne ryſeth, it faceth the Aegean Sea, and where the Sunne goeth downe, it faceth the Ioniſh Sea. Next that, lyeth a large Countrie, named Hellas, which ſteppeth forth with a large front, and anon after is cutte off almoſt by the waiſte, with both the Seas: whereof the Ioniſh entereth furtheſt into his ſide, vntill the Land becommeth but fiue myle wide. Then againe the Landes widen on both ſides, and ſhoote into the deepes, but more into the Ioniſh Sea than into the Aegean Sea: and ſtretching forth, not altogether ſo broad as they began (howbeit verie great) they become a Neſſe,

which is called * Peloponeſus: which by reaſon of the Bayes and Forelandes wherewith the ſhores thereof are fretted, as it were with lyttle veines, and therewithall becauſe it ſpreadeth out a toſide with a ſlender ſtalke, is verie like the leafe of Plane tree.

* Now it is called Morea.

In Macedonia, the firſt Countrie is Theſſalye, the next *Magneſia*, and then Phthiotis. In Greece are the Countries of Doris, Locris, Phocis, Beotis, Attis, and *Megaris*: but the moſt renowmed of them all is *Attis*. In Peloponeſus, are Argolis, Laconice, *Meſſenia*, Achaia, Elis, Arcadia: and beyond it are Aetolia, Acarnania, and Epyrus, vnto the Adriatiſh Sea.

Theſſalye.
Magneſia.
Phthiotis.
The ſhieres of Greece.

The ſhieres of Peloponeſus.

Of the places and Citties ſcituate in the maine Lande, theſe are the worthieſt to be touched: In Theſſaly, Lariſſa, ſometime called Iolcos: in *Magneſia*, Antronia: in Phthiotis, Phthia: in Doris, the Cittie Pindus, and harde thereby the Cittie Erineon: in Locris, Cynos and Calliaros: in Phocis, *Delphos*, and Mount Parnaſus, and the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*: in Bœotia, Thebes, and Mount Cytheron moſt renowmed in Fables and Poetry: In Attis, Eleuſis, hallowed vnto *Ceres*, and the noble Cittie of Athens, more famous of it ſelfe, then it nede to be ſet out: in Megaris, Megara, whereof the Countrie hath his name: in Argolis, Argos, and Mycene, and the Temple of *Iuno* verie famous for the auncientneſſe and Religion thereof: in Laconice, Therapne, and Lacedemon, and Amyele, and Mount Taygetus: in Meſſenia, Meſſene, and * Methone: in Achaia and in Elis, ſometime Piſes, the Pallace of Oenomaus, and Elie, and the Idoll and Temple of *Iupiter* of Olympus, renowmed for the gaining of exerciſe, and for the ſingular holineſſe, but moſt of all, for the Image it ſelfe, which is the worke of *Phidias*.

Lariſſa.

Delphos and Parnaſus.

Thebes and Cytheron.
Eleuſis.
Seres.
Athens.
Megara.
Argos and Mycene.
Lacedemon.

* Now called Modon.

Arcadie is enuironed round about with the Nations of Peloponeſus. In it are the Citties Pſophis, Tenea, and Orchomenon: the Mountaines Pholoe, Cyllenius, Parthenius, and Mænalus: and the Riuers Erymanthus, and

Arcadie.

and Ladon. In Aetolia, is Naupactus: in Acarnania, Stratos: in * Epyre, the Temple of *Iupiter* of Dodon, and a Well which in this conſideration * is counted holy, for that whereas it is colde, and quencheth firebrandes that are put into it, as other waters do: If ye holde brandes without fire a good waie off from it, it kindleth them. But when men ſcoure the Sea coaſt, theyr waie is to ſayle from the Foreland of Sepias, by Demetrias, and Boion, and Phetheleon, and Echinon, to the Baye of Pagaſa: which imbracing the Cittie Pagaſa, receyueth the Riuer Sperchius: and becauſe the Minyes (when they made their voyage into Colchos) launched forth there with their Argoſie, it is therefore had in eſtimation.

Aetolia
Acarnania.
* Now called Albanie.
* A woonderfull Fountaine.

From thence as men ſayle to Sunium, they muſt paſſe by theſe thinges: namelie, by two great Bayes, the one of Malea, the other of Opus, and in them the Monumentes of the ſlaughter of the Lacedemonians: By Thermopile, Opæs, Scarphia, Cnemides, *Alope*, Anthedon, and Larymna: by Aulis, the Hauen where the Fleete of *Agamemnon* and the Greekes that conſpired againſt Troye, did harborowe: By Marathon, a witneſſe of many violent deedes, euen from the tyme of *Theſeus*, but moſt cheefelie renowmed with the ſlaughter of the Perſians: By Rhamnus, a little Towne, but yet famous becauſe of the Temple of *Amphiaraus*, and the Image of *Nemeſis*, made by *Phidias*, which are in it: and finallie, by Thoricos and Brauron, ſome time Citties, and now but bare names.

Sunium is a Forelande, which finiſheth the Eaſt ſide of * Hellas. From thence the Lande leaneth Southward vnto Megara, now facing the Sea with his front, lyke as before it laye with his ſyde againſt *Attica*. Then is Pyrrheus the Hauen of Athens, and Scyrons rockes, euen at this daye diffamed for the cruell entertaynement that Scyron gaue there to Straungers in olde tyme.

* This is the Countrie, propetlie called by the name of Greece.

The boundes of *Megaris*, extend euen to the Walke, which

which is ſo tearmed, becauſe it parteth the Aegean Sea but fiue miles ſpace from the Ioniſh Sea, and knitteth Peloponeſus vnto Hellas, with a narrowe balke. In it is the towne of Cenchree, the Temple of Neptune, the famous gaminges called the Balke games, and Corinth ſometime renowmed for ritches, but afterward more renowmed for the deſtruction thereof, and now newlie builded againe, and peopled by the Romanes: which Cittie out of the top-caſtle thereof called Acrocorinth, vieweth * both the ſeas.

Corinth.

* That is the Aegean and Ioniſh Seas.

As we ſaide before, the Sea coaſt of Peloponeſus, is indented with Bayes and Forelands: on the Eaſt ſide with Bucephalos and Cherſoneſus, and Scyllion: on the South ſyde with Malea, Tænaros, and Ichthys: and on the Weſt with Chelonates and Araxos. From the narrowe balke to Scylleon, inhabite the Epidaurians, renowned with the Temple of Aeſculapius: and the Troiezenians, famous for their faithfull continuaunce in league & frendſhippe with the Athenians. Alſo there are Saronike Hauen, and Schænitas, and Pagonus. The Townes of Epidaure, Troizen, and Hermion, ſtand vpon this ſhore. Betweene Scylleon & Malea, is the Bay of Argolis: betweene that and Tænarus, is the Bay of Laconia, from thence to Acritas, is the Bay of Aſine, and from thence to Ichthys, is the Bay of Cyparíſſus. In the Bay of Argolis, are the knowne riuers of Eraſinus and Inachus, and the knowne towne of Lerne. In the Bay of Laconia, are the Riuers Githius, and Eurotas. On the head of Tænarus, are the Temple of Neptune, and a Caue like vnto the Caue of Acheruſe in Pontus, that we ſpake of before, both in faſhion and Fable. In the Bay of Aſine, is the Riuer Pamiſſe, and in the Bay of Cypariſſe, is Alpheus: Theſe two Bayes take their names of two Citties, Cyparíſſus, and Aſine, that ſtand vpon their ſhores. The Meſſemans and Pylians, inhabite the Landes, and Pyle it ſelfe ſtandeth nære the Sea, and ſo do Cyllene and Callipolis. The Cittie Patre, ſtandeth vpon that ſhore where Chelonates and Araxos, runne into the Sea. But Cyllene is notable, be-

Aeſculapius.

Acheruſe.

Cyllene.

cauſe

cauſe men thinke that *Mercurie* was borne there. Afterward Rhion (it is the name of a Baye) falling lyke a Lake with full mouth, as it were in at a narrowe gap betweene the Aetolians and Peloponeſians, breaketh in euen to the Balke. In it the ſhores beginne to loke Northward.

Heere abouts are Aegian, and Aegira, and Oluros, and Sicyon: and in the coaſtes ouer againſt them are, Page, Creuſis, Anticyra, Oeanthia, Cyrrha, and (whereof the name is better knowne) Calydon, and the Riuer Euenus. Without Rhion in Acarnania, the notableſt thinges are the Towne Leucas, and the Riuer * Achelous.

* Achelous.

In Epire, nothing is more noble, than the Baye of Ambrace. The cauſe heereof in part, is the Baye it ſelfe, which at a narrow gappe, leſſe than a mile wide, letteth in a great Sea: and partlie, the Cities Actium, Argos, built by *Amphilocus*, and Ambrace the Pallace of the poſteritie of Aeacus, and of Pyrrhus, which ſtand by it. Beyond is Butroton, and then the Hilles * Ceraunii, and from them the winding toward Adria. This Sea being receyued farre into the Land, and ſpreading verie broade, but yet broadeſt where it pearceth in, is beſette with the Countries of * Illyricke vnto * Tergeſtum, and the reſidue with the Nations of Italie and Fraunce.

The Bay of Ambrace.

* The Thunderhylles.

* Now called Sclauonie.

* Now called Trieſt.

The Parthines and Daſſarets, poſſeſſe the firſt partes of it: The next by little and little, is poſſeſſed by the Euchelies and Pheakes: afterward, are they that be properlie called Illyrians: then the Pyreans, and Lyburnes, and Hiſtrich. Of Cities, the firſt is Oricum, the ſecond * Dyrrachium, called before Epidamnum, vntil the Romanes changed the name, becauſe it ſeemed to them to be a forеſpeaking of euil lucke, towards them when they went thether. Beyond are Apollonia, Salon, Iader, Naron, * Tragurie, the Baye of Pola, and the Cittie Pola, inhabited (as report goeth) by men of Colchos, and now (as thinges altar) peopled by the Romanes. Alſo, there are the Riuers Aeas, and Nar, and Danow, which is ſpoken of before, by the name

* Now called Durazo.

* Now Bruzza.

of Iſter. But Aeas falleth into the Sea by Apollonia: and Nar, betweén the Pyreans and Liburnes: and Iſter, through Iſtrich. Tergeſtum, which is ſcituate in the innermoſt nooke of Adria, endeth Illyrich.

Of *Italie*.

The fourth Chapter.

SOmewhat ſhalbe ſaide of *Italie*, rather becauſe order ſo requireth, then for that it néedeth any ſetting out: for all thinges are knowen. At the Alpes, it beginneth to mount in height, and as it proceédeth, rayſing it ſelfe in the middes, it runneth forth with a continuall ridge betwéene the *Adriatiſhe* and Turkiſhe Seas, or (as they are otherwiſe tearmed, betwéene the vpper Sea, and the neather Sea) a great while whole: but when he hath gone farre, he ſplitteth into two hornes, whereof the one faceth the Sea of Sicill, and the other the Ioniſhe Sea. It is through out narrowe, and in ſome place much narrower than where it began.

The inner partes thereof are inhabited by ſundrie Nations. On the left ſide, the Carnies and Venetians poſſeſſe * Gallia togata. Then follow Italian people, the Picents, the Frentanes, the Daunians, the Appulians, the Calabrians, and the Salentines. On the right ſide vnder the Alpes, are the Ligurians, and vnder Appenine, is Hetruria. After that, is Latium, the Volſcies, Campane, and aboue Lucanie, are the Brutians.

* Now a part of Lombardie.

Of Citties inhabited farre from the Sea, the wealthieſt on the left hand, are Padua, builded by *Antenor*: and Mutina, and Bononie, builded by the Romanes: and on the right hand Capua, builded by the Thuſcanes, and Rome in olde tyme founded by Shéepheardes, but nowe (if it ſhould

Padua.

Rome.

ſhould be treated of accoꝛding to the woꝛthineſſe) an other whole woꝛke of it ſelfe.

In the Sea coaſt next to * Tergeſtum, is Concord. Thꝛough it runneth the Riuer Timauus: which ryſing from nine headdes, falleth into the Sea with one mouth. Then the Riuer Natiſo, not farre from the Sea, paſſeth by the ritch Towne *Aquileia*, beyond which is Altine. The Riuer Po, occupieth a large ſpace in the vpper ſhoꝛe. Foꝛ he ryſeth out of the verie foote of the Mountaine Veſulus, and gathering himſelfe at the firſt of lyttle ſpꝛinges, runneth a while lanke and leane: but anon after he ſo increaſeth, and is ſo feede with other Riuers, that at the laſt he emptieth himſelfe with ſeuen mouthes. One of theſe, they call great Po, and he guſheth out of it ſo ſwiftlie, that beating aſide the waues, he carrieth his ſtreame a great while in the ſame ſoꝛt that he ſent it out of the Landes ende, and keepeth his channell ſtyll euen in the Sea, vntyll the Riuer Iſter flushing with lyke violence, out of the ſhoꝛe ouer againſt him, doth meete with him. Hereby it comes to paſſe, that as men ſayle thꝛough thoſe places, where the ſaide Riuers come on both ſides, they dꝛawe vp freſhe water among the waues of the Sea.

* Now called Trieſt.

The riuer Po.

From Po to Ancona ward, the waye lyes by Rauenna, Arimine, Piſaure, the fraunchiſed Towne of Fane, and the Riuers *Metaurus* and Eſis. And in the verie ſkirt of thoſe two Foꝛelandes, meeting one againſt an other, ſtandeth the ſaide Towne of Ancona, which hath that name giuen it by the Greekes, becauſe the ſcituation thereof reſembleth the bowing of a mans elbowe: and it is as a bound betweene the Marches of the French and Italian Nations.

* Ancona, or Ancon, ſignifieth an elbowe.

Foꝛ when men are paſſed this Towne, they come vpon the coaſt of Picene, wherein are the Citties, Numana, Potentia, Claterna, and Cupra: the Caſtles of Firmum, Adria, and Truent, with a Riuer running thereby of the ſame name. From thence is the Sea coaſt of Senogallia, vnto the mouth of the Riuer Aterne; the Citties whereof are Bucar and Hiſton.

The Daunians haue the Riuer Tiferne, the Citties Cliterne, Lucrine, and Theane, and the Mountaine Garganus. There is a Baye in Appulia, incloſed with a whole ſhore, which is called Vrias, of ſmall rome, and for the moſt part rough to come vnto. Vttermore, is Sypunt, or (as the Greeks call it) Sypius, & a riuer that runneth by Canuſium, and is called Auſidus. Afterward are Barium, Egnatia, and Rudie, ennobled with *Ennius*, who was of that Cittie. And in Calabria, are Brunduſe, Valece, Lupie, and Mount Hydrus, together with the plaines of Salent, and the Sea coaſt of Salent, and a Greeke Cittie, named Gallipole. Hitherto extendeth the Adriatiſhe Sea, and hitherto extendeth the one ſide of Italie. The front of it (as we haue ſaide) ſplitteth into two hornes. But the Sea that is receyued in betweene them both, being once or twice diſſeuered with thin Forelandes, is not enuironed with one whole banke, nor receiued open and at large on leuell ſhore, but in Bayes. The firſt is called the Baye of Tarent, which lyeth betweene the Forelandes of Sale and Lacinium: and in it are Tarent, Metapont, Heracle, Croto, and Turium. The ſecond, is called the Baye of Scyllace, betweene the Forelandes of Pacinium, and Zephyrium, wherein are Petilia, Cæcine, Scyllace, and Miſtre. The third, which is betweene Zephyrium and Brutium, enuironeth Conſiline, Caulone, and Locres. In Brutium are the Kinges Pillar, Regium, Scylla, Taurian, and Metaure. From hence is the turning into the Tuſcan Sea, and to the other ſide of the ſame Land, on the which ſide are Terine: Hippo now called Vibon: Temeſa: Clampetia: Blanda: Buxent: Velia: Palinure ſometime the name of ỹ Maiſter of *Aeneas* Ship, and now the name of a place: the Baye of Peſta, and the Towne of Peſta: the Riuer Silarus, the Cittie Picentia, the Rockes which the Mermaides dwelt in, the Foreland called Mineruaes Mount, the fatte groundes of Lucanie, the Baye of Puteolis, the Citties of Surrent and Herculean, the view of the Mountaine Veſuuius, the Pompeyes, Naples, Puteolis, the Lakes of Lucrine and Auerne, the Bathes,

Ennius the Poet

Bathes, Missene: now the name of a place, sometime the name of a Troiane Souldiour: Cumes, Linterne, the Riuer Vulturne, the Towne Vulturne, the delectable Sea coast of Campane, Sinuessa, Liris, Minturne, Formie, Fundie, Tarracine, Circes house sometime called Circey. Antium, Aphrodisium, Arde, Laurent, and Ostia on the hither side of Tyber.

Beyond it are Pyrgie, Anio, Newcastle, Grauiske, Cossa, Telamon, Populon, Cecine, and Pises, places and names of Hetruria. Then Luna, Ligurum, and Liguria, and Geane, and Sabatia, and Albigaunum. Then hath it the Riuers Paule and Varus, both falling from the Alpes, but Varus is better knowne, because it endeth Italie.

The Alpes themselues, spreading farre and wide from these shores, do first run a great step into the North: and when they haue touched Germanie, then turning their race, they goe forth into the East, and disseuering cruell Nations, extend euen into Thrace. The Alpes.

Of the Prouince of *Narbon*.

The fift Chapter.

GAllia being deuided by the Lake *Leman*, and the Moũtaine Gebenna, into two sides, whereof the one butteth vppon the Tuscan Sea, and the other vpon the Occean, extendeth on the one side from Varus, and on the other side from the Rhine vnto the Moũtaine Pyrene. The part that bordereth vppon our Sea, was sometime called Braccata, and is now called the prouince of * Narbone, and is more inhabited and tylled, and therefore also more cheerfull. Of the Citties that it hath, the wealthiest are Vasio of the Vocontians, Vienna of the * Allobrogians, * Auenio of the Cauars, * Nemausus of the Arecomikes, Tolous of

Now called Lake Losan, and the Lake of Geneua.

* Sauoy and Delphynoys.
* Auignion.
* Nimes,
* Arminach-

* Languedocke. of the * Tectoſages, * Auraſio of the Secundanes, * Arelate of the Sextanes, and Blitera of the Septumanes.

* Orenge.

* Arle.

But before them all ſteppeth the place where the Atacines and Decumanes dwelt, from whence ſuccour was miniſtred to all thoſe Countries: which place is nowe the Martiall Narbo, the name-giuer and beautie of the whole Prouince. On the Sea coaſtes, are a fewe places of ſome reputation. But the Citties ſtand thinne, becauſe there are fewe Hauens, and all that quarter lyeth open to the South and South-weſt windes.

Narbon in Prouince.

Nicea toucheth the Alpes, and ſo doth the Towne of Deceate, and ſo doth * Antipolis. Afterwardes is Iulius Markette, a Towne builded by the Octauians, and then forth Athenople, and Olbia, and Glauon, and Citariſt, and Halycidon, the Hauen of Marſilles, & in it the Towne of Marſilles it ſelfe. This being founded by the Phoceans, and builded in olde time among boiſtrous Nations, hath now brought them in awe, and made them good neighbours, farre vnlyke to that they were before. It is a wonderfull thing, how eaſilie it then toke ſure ſetling, and vnto this daye keepeth the olde cuſtome. Betweene it and Rhone, lyeth Marius Ditch, vpon the Sea ſide neere vnto the Pole of the Auatikes. That ſhore carrieth a part of the ſaide Riuer into the Sea, in a channell able to beare Ships: otherwiſe it is but a raſcall banke all ſtonie, where the report goeth that *Hercules* fighting againſt *Albion* and *Bergion* the ſonnes of *Neptune*, and hauing ſpent all his Artillerie, called vppon his Father *Iupiter*, who rayned downe ſtones to helpe him with: and a man would beleeue it had rained ſtones in deede, there lye ſo many, and that euerie where, and ſo farre of.

* Ragnie.

Marſilles, and the foundation thereof.

The Riuer Rhone ſpringeth not farre from the heads of Iſter and Rhyne, and then being receyued into the Lake Loſan, he holdeth on his race, and forcing himſelfe whole through the middes of it, paſſeth out as great as he entered in. From thence being carried backe into the Weſt, he deuideth Gallia a while, and then turning his courſe South-

Rhone.

Southward, kéepeth ſo forth on, and becomming nowe great with the reſort of other Riuers, and continuallie wexing greater, runneth out at the Landes end, betweene the * Volſcies and the Cauers.

* The people of Mount Pelier.

Beyond are the Poles of the Volſcies, the Riuer Lede, the Caſtle Latara, and the Hyll Meſna, enuironed almoſt round about with the Sea, and (but that it hangeth by a narrowe Cawſie to the Land) a verie Ile. Then Soan falling out of the Mountaines of Auuerne, runneth into the Sea by Agatha, and Obris by Bliters. Atax comming downe from the Mountaine Pyrene, as long as he hath none but the waters of his owne ſpring, runneth ſmal and ſhallowe, and yet a great channell, howbeit not able to beare a Shippe any where, ſauing where he paſſeth by Narbone.

The Riuer of Soan.

The riuer Atax.

But when he ſwelleth with winter ſhowres, he is wont to ryſe ſo high, that his bankes be not able to holde him in. A Lake receyueth him named Rubreſus, verie large, but where the Sea entreth into it narrowe mouthed. Beyond is Leucata, a ſhore ſo named, and the Fountaine of Salſula, which ſheadeth water, not ſweete, but more brackiſhe than the water of the Sea.

Hard by, is a Féeld verie gréene with ſhort and ſlender Réede, but floting vpon a Pole that is vnderneath it. That it is ſo, the middle part of it plainlie proueth, which being cutte off from the reſt about it, ſwimmeth lyke an Ile, and ſuffereth it ſelfe to be ſhoued and drawne to and fro. Moreouer, by thoſe places that are cut through, appeareth the Sea sheaded vnderneath it. Wherevpon, whether it were through ignorance of the trueth, or that they were purpoſelie diſpoſed to make a leaſing, it lyked as well our Authors, as alſo the Greekes, to leaue in writing vnto ſuch as ſhould come after, that Fiſhe was digged out of the whole ground in that Countrie, which in déede comming out of the déepe Sea thether, and there being killed by ſuch as babbed for them, was drawne dead out of the foreſaide holes.

A ſtrange Feeld.

From

From thence is the coaſt of the Sardones, and the lyttle brookes of Thelis and Thicis, which are verie noyſome when they riſe with any rage of water: and Ruſcinum, a Towne of the Romanes, and the Village Eliberris, which ſometime was a great Cittie, and nowe is but a ſlender Monument of great wealth. Then betweene the Forelandes of Pyrene, is the Hauen of Venus in a Baye of ſalt-water, and a place called * Ceruaria, which is the ende of Gallia.

* It may be called Herts-walke.

Of *Spaine*.

The ſixt Chapter.

THe Mountaine *Pyrene*, firſt runneth from hence into the Britiſhe Ocean: and then turning with a front into the mayne Land, breaketh into Spaine, and ſhutting out the leſſer part of it on the right hand, ſtretcheth out a long in one whole ridge, vntyll ſuch tyme as hauing paſſed a long race through all the Countrie, it come to thoſe ſhores that are butting vppon the Weſt. Spaine it ſelfe (ſauing where it boundeth vppon Fraunce,) is enuironed round about with the Sea. Where it cleaueth vnto Fraunce, there is it narroweſt, then widening it ſelfe by little and little into our Sea and the Ocean, and wexing larger and larger, it runneth into the Weſt, and there becommeth broadeſt. It is ſo plenteous and fruitfull of Men, Horſſes, Iron, Leade, Braſſe, Siluer and Golde, that if in any place it be fruitleſſe and vnlike it ſelfe for want of water, yet it beareth Flaxe and * Spart. It is diſtinguiſhed by three names, one part is called Tarraconenſis, an other Bœtica, and the thirde Luſitania, * Tarraconenſis, butting with the one headde thereof againſt Fraunce, and with the other vpon Bœtica and Luſitania, ſtretcheth out his ſides Southward to our midland Sea, and

* A ſhrub lyke Broome, wherof they make Cables.

* Nauar, Aragon and Biskay.

and Northward to the Britiſh Ocean. The Riuer * Anas parteth Bœtica from Luſitania, and therfore * Bœtica loketh into both the Seas, that is to ſaye, Weſtward into the Athlantiſh Ocean, and Southward into our midland Sea. * Luſitania lyeth onelie againſt the Ocean, that is to wit, with his ſide into the North, and with his front into the Weſt.

* Guadiana.

* The kingdom of Granado.

* Portingale, Gallicia, and caſtile.

Of vpland Citties, in Tarraconenſis, the famouſeſt in olde time were * Pallance, and Numance: and nowe the famouſeſt is * Cæſaraugusta: in Luſitania, Emerita: and in Bœtica, *Astigie* * Iſpalis, and Corduba. But if ye goe along the Sea coaſt, next beyond Ceruaria is a Rocke which thruſteth Mount Pyrene into the deepe. Then followeth the riuer Thicis vnto Rhoda, and Clodian to Empuries: beyond which, is *Iupiters* Mount: the Weſt part whereof, (by reaſon of the ſtones that riſe with a little diſtaunce one aboue an other like greeces) they call Hanniballes Stayers.

* Palenze.

* Saragoſſa.

* Siuill.

Hanniballes Stayers.

From thence to * Tarracon, are the little Townes, of Blanda, Illuro, Betullo, * Barchino, Subur, and Tholobie: and the little brookes of Betulo, next to *Iupiters* Mount, and Rubricate, ſomewhat bigger at the ſhore, betweene Subur and Tholobie. The Cittie Tarraco, is the wealthieſt of all that ſtand vppon theſe coaſtes. Aboue it runneth a meane Riuer called Tulcis, and beneath it runneth the great riuer * Iberus. From thence the Sea windeth it ſelfe into the Land, and entering at the firſt with great force, is anon after deuided into two Bayes, with a Foreland called Ferrar. The firſt Bay is named Sucron, which is the greater of both, and receyueth the Sea at a verie large mouth, wering ſtyll narrower the further it goeth. It receyueth Serabis and Duria, and Sucron, riuers of no great bigneſſe. It embraceth other Citties, but the beſt knowne are Valentia, and that famous Towne of Saguntum, renowmed both for faithfulneſſe, and for the miſeries it endured. The other Bay following called Illice, hath Alone and Lucence, and Illice whereof it taketh the name.

* Terragon.

* Barſilone.

* Iber or Ebro.

From thence is the coaſt of the Sardones, and the lyttle brookes of Thelis and Thicis, which are verie noyſome when they riſe with any rage of water: and Ruſcinum, a Towne of the Romanes, and the Village Eliberris, which ſometime was a great Cittie, and nowe is but a ſlender Monument of great wealth. Then betweene the Forelandes of Pyrene, is the Hauen of Venus in a Baye of ſalt-water, and a place called * Ceruaria, which is the ende of Gallia.

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Of *Spaine*.

The ſixt Chapter.

THe Mountaine *Pyrene*, firſt runneth from hence into the Britiſhe Occean: and then turning with a front into the mayne Land, breaketh into Spaine, and ſhutting out the leſſer part of it on the right hand, ſtretcheth out a long in one whole ridge, vntyll ſuch tyme as hauing paſſed a long race through all the Countrie, it come to thoſe ſhores that are butting vppon the Weſt. Spaine it ſelfe (ſauing where it boundeth vppon Fraunce,) is enuironed round about with the Sea. Where it cleaueth vnto Fraunce, there is it narroweſt, then widening it ſelfe by little and little into our Sea and the Occean, and wexing larger and larger, it runneth into the Weſt, and there becommeth broadeſt. It is ſo plenteous and fruitfull of Wen, Horſſes, Iron, Leade, Braſſe, Siluer and Golde, that if in any place it be fruitleſſe and vnlike it ſelfe for want of water, yet it beareth Flaxe and * Spart. It is diſtinguiſhed by three names, one part is called Tarraconenſis, an other Bœtica, and the thirde Luſitania. * Tarraconenſis, butting with the one headde thereof againſt Fraunce, and with the other vpon Bœtica and Luſitania, thruſteth out his ſides Southward to our midland Sea, and

* A ſhrub lyke Broome, wherof they make Cables.

* Nauar, Aragon and Biskay.

and Northward to the Britiſh Ocean. The Riuer * Anas parteth Bœtica from Luſitania, and therfore * Bœtica lyeth into both the Seas, that is to ſaye, Weſtward into the Athlantiſh Ocean, and Southward into our midland Sea. * Luſitania lyeth onelie againſt the Ocean, that is to wit, with his ſide into the North, and with his front into the Weſt.

* Guadiana.

* The kingdom of Granado.

* Portingale, Gallicia, and caſtile.

Of vpland Citties, in Tarraconenſis, the famouſeſt in olde time were * Pallance, and Numance: and nowe the famouſeſt is * Cæſauraguſta: in Luſitania, Emerita: and in Bœtica, *Aſtigie* * Iſpalis, and Corduba. But if ye goe along the Sea coaſt, next beyond Ceruaria, is a Rocke which thruſteth Mount Pyrene into the deepe. Then followeth the riuer Thicis vnto Rhoda, and Clodian to Empuries: beyond which, is *Iupiters* Mount: the Weſt part whereof, (by reaſon of the ſtones that riſe with a little diſtaunce one aboue an other like greeces) they call Hanniballes Stayers.

* Palenze.

* Saragoſſa.

* Sivill.

Hanniballes Stayers.

From thence to * Tarracon, are the little Townes, of Blanda, Illuro, Betullo, * Barchino, Subur, and Tholobie: and the little brookes of Betulo next to *Iupiters* Mount, and Rubricate, ſomewhat bigger at the ſhore, betweene Subur and Tholobie. The Citie Tarraco, is the wealthieſt of all that ſtand vppon theſe coaſtes. Aboue it runneth a meane Riuer called Tulcis, and beneath it runneth the great riuer * Iberus. From thence the Sea windeth it ſelfe into the Land, and entering at the firſt with great force, is anon after deuided into two Bayes, with a Foreland called Ferrar. The firſt Bay is named Sucron, which is the greater of both, and receyueth the Sea at a verie large mouth, wexing ſtyll narrower the further it goeth. It receyueth Serabis and Duria, and Sucron, riuers of no great bignelle. It embraceth other Citties, but the beſt knowne are Valentia, and that famous Towne of Saguntum, renowned both for faithfulneſſe, and for the miſeries it endured. The other Bay following called Illice, hath Alone and Lucence, and Illice whereof it taketh the name.

* Terragon.

* Barſilone.

* Iber or Ebro.

Hœrhence, & from thoſe things that are ſpoken of already, vnto the Marches of * Bœtica, there is nothing woꝛth the wꝛiting, except it be * Carthage, which *Haſdruball* Captaine of the Carthaginenſes builded. On thoſe coaſtes are baſe Townes, which are not woꝛth the naming, but foꝛ oꝛders ſake: as Virgie, in the Baye called Virgie Baye: and without it Abdera, Suell, Hexie, Menoba, * Malaca, Salduba, Lacippo, and Berbeſull. Afterward followeth the * opening of the narrow Sea, where the two Mountains, Abyla & Calpe dw in manner ioyne the ſhoꝛes of Europe & Affricke together, as we ſaid at the beginning. They are called the Pillers of *Hercules*, and both of them (but Calpe moꝛe, and in manner wholie) beare foꝛeward into the Sea. The ſame being wonderfull hollowe on that part that is toward the Sunne ſetting, openeth almoſt his midde ſide, where into there ſhutteth a Bay, which is almoſt altogether paſſageable as farre as it goeth, and beyond it is a Caue. In that Bay, Carteia in times paſt (as ſome thinke) called Tarteſſus, and Mellaria enuironed with the Sea, a Towne which the Phenicians paſſing out of *Affricke* inhabite, (the place where I was boꝛne) together with the Townes of Bello and Beſippo, occupie the reſt of the coaſt on that narrow Sea, vnto * Iunos Mount. This riſing into the Weſt into the Occean with a bowing ridge, and facing the Foꝛelands of Ampeluſia which we told you to be in Affricke, is the ende of Europe toward our Seas.

* The kingdome of Granado.
* Cartagene.
* Malliqua.
* The Streights of Sinill, or the Streightes of Marocke.
The place where the Author of this worke was borne. A and
* Saint Vincents head.

The Iles of the mid-land Sea.

The ſeuenth Chapter.

* Cales.

THe Ile * *Gades*, which meeteth men when they paſſe out at the Streightes, putteth me in remembꝛance, cheꝛfely to ſpeake of the reſt of the Iles in our mid-land Sea, beſoꝛe I pꝛoceede to treate of the coaſt of the Occean,

Ocean, and the vttermoſt circuite of the maine Lands, as I promiſed at the beginning.

There are but few in Mæotis, (for it ſéemeth moſt handſome to beginne there) and yet all of them are not inhabited, for they yéeld not ſufficient ſuſtenaunce. Héere vpon it comes to paſſe, that the inhabiters of them, drie the fleſhe of great Fiſhes in the Sunne, and braying it into fine powder, vſe it in ſtéede of meale. There are alſo but fewe in Ponctus. Leuke, a verie little Iland, ſcituate againſt the mouth of Boriſthenes, is ſyr named Achillea, becauſe *Achilles* lyeth buried there. Not farre thence is Aria, which being conſecrated to *Mars*, did (as is reported in Fables,) bréede Birdes that caſt forth feathers as it had béene Dartes, and therewith made great ſlaughter of ſuch as arriued on that coaſt. There are ſix at the mouthes of Iſter, of which Peuce is the beſt knowne, and the greateſt.

Leuce or Achillea.

Aria.

Peuce.

Thynnias facing the borders of the Mariandynes, hath a Cittie, which (becauſe the Bithynians builded it) is called Bithynis. Againſt the Boſphor of Thrace lye two lyttle Iles, diſtaunt a ſmall ſpace aſunder, ſometime beléeued and reported to haue runne together, called Cyanies and Symplegades. In Propontis, onelie Proconeſus is inhabited. Without Helleſpont, the notableſt (of ſuch as lye vpon the coaſt of *Aſia*) are Tenedos, ouer againſt the Foreland of Sigæum, and ſuch as are ſcituate againſt the Foreland of Taurus, whereof I will ſpeake in order as they ſtand, which were called Macarons Iles, eyther becauſe they haue a happie ayre and ſoyle, or elſe becauſe one *Macar* and his Vicegerentes, helde them vnder theyr dominion.

Thynnias.

The Cyanies or Symplegades.

Proconeſus.

Tenedos.

Macarons Iles.

Vpon the coaſt of Troad is Lesbos, and in it ſome tyme were fiue Townes, Antiſſa, Pyrrha, Ereſſos, Ciraua, and *Mitylene*. Vpon Ionia, lye Chios, and Samos: vpon Caria, Cos: vpon Lycia, Rhodes: and in eche of theſe Iles, is a Cittie of the ſame name. In Rhodes where ere-while thrée: Lindus, Camirus, and Ialyſus.

Lesbos.

Chios & Samos.

Cos. Rhodes.

The Chelidonies

The Iles that lye againſt the head of Taurus, being comberſome to ſayle vnto, are named Cheliconies. In the greateſt Baie that *Aſia* receiueth, almoſt about the middes thereof lyeth Cyprus: which ſtretching it ſelfe from the Eaſt into the Weſt, ſhoteth with a ſtreight ridge betweẽ Cilicia and *Syria*, and is verie great, as which ſometime conteined nine Kingdomes. And at this day it beareth certaine Citties, whereof the notableſt are Salamis, and Paphos, and Palæpaphos, where the folke of that Countrie holde opinion, that *Venus* ſet firſt fote a lande out of the Sea. There is a lyttle Ile in Phenicia, called Arados, conuicted all in one Towne as much as is of it, but plentifullie peopled, becauſe it is lawfull for men to dwell, euen vnder other mens rofes. Canope alſo is a lyttle one, at the mouth of Nile, called Canopicke. *Menelaus* Shipmaiſter, *Canopus*, dying there by chaunce, gaue that name to the Ile, and the Ile gaue name to the mouth of Nile. Pharos is nowe ioyned with a bridge to Alexandria, but in olde time (as is reported in *Homers* worke) it was diſſeuered a whole dayes ſayling from that coaſt. And if it were ſo in deede, it maye well be coniectured, that Nile hath beene the cauſe of ſo great alteration: who bringing mudde continuallie downe his channell (and that cheeflie when he floweth) and beating it to the ſhore, encreaſeth the Landes, and enlargeth the plat of them, by growing forewarde into the nert ſhallowes.

Cyprus.

Ile Arados.

Canope.

Pharos.

In Affricke, againſt the greater Syrt, is Cuteletos: againſt the Forelandes of the leſſer Syrt, are Meniux, and Cercinna: againſt the Baye of Carthage, lye Tarichie, and the Aegates, renowmed with the Shipwracke of the Romanes. Many mo are ſcituate againſt the coaſte of Europe.

Cuteletos.
Meniux and Cercinna.
Tarichie and Aegates.

In the Aegean Sea, neere to Thrace, are Thaſos, Imbros, Samothrace, Scandille, Polyegos, Scyathos, Halonneſos and Lemnos, where the women in olde time are reported to haue murthered all the men, and to haue helde the Realme alone. Lemnos lyeth ouer againſt the Mountaine

Thaſos, Imbros, Samothrace, Scandill, Polyegos, Scyathos, Holeneſos, Lemnos.

taine Athos: the Bay of Pagaſa, faceth Scyathos, and embraceth Cicyneton. Eubœa thruſteth out the Foreſlandes of Geræſtos, and Caphareum, into the South: and Cœneum into the North. It no where beareth any breadth: and where it is narroweſt, it is two miles ouer: but it is long, and lyeth againſt all Bœotia, being diſſeuered from the ſhore thereof, with a verie narrowe arme of ſalt-water, which they call Euripus, a ſwift Sea, ebbing and flowing ſeuen times a daye, and as often euerie night, with ſo vnmeaſurable ſtrong tides, that it diſappointeth Ships which haue the winde full on their sayles. Eubœa.

There are a fewe Townes in it, as Heſtiæa, Eretria, Pyrrha, Neſos, and Occhalia: but the wealthieſt, are Caryſtos and Chalcis. In Attis, is Helene knowne, for the adultrie of Queene *Hellen*, and Salamis better knowne, for the deſtruction of the Perſian Fleete. Ile Helene. Salamine.

About Peloponeſus, yet ſtill in the Aegean Sea, are Phitiuſa, and Aegina, ſcituate againſt the ſhore of Epidaurus. Againſt Troiezen (among vnrenowmed thinges) is Calauria, renowmed otherwiſe with the death of *Demoſthenes*. In the Myrtoan Sea, is Cythera ſet againſt Malea, and Theganuſa againſt Acritas. In the Ioniſh Sea, are Prote, Hyria, Cephalenia, Neritos, Same, Zacynthos, Dulychium, and (which is not to be reckoned among the baſe ſort) Ithaca, moſt cheefelie renowmed with the name of *Vlyſſes*. In Epyre, are the Echinades, and the Strophades, in olde time called Plottes. Againſt the Bay of Ambrace, is Leucadie, and neere vnto the Adriatiſh Sea, Corcyra: and theſe lye againſt the Lands of the Greekes, and the Thracians. Phitiuſa, and Aegina. Calauria. Cythera. Theganuſa. Prote, Hyria, Cephalenia, Neritos, Same, Zacynthos, Dulychium, & Ithaca. The Echinades and Strophades. Leucadie, Corcyra, now called Corfu.

But innermore are Nelos, Oliaros, Aegina, Cathon, Ios, Thera, Hyaros, Hippuris, Donyſa, Cianos, Chalcis, Icaria, Pinaria, Niſyros, Lebynthos, Calydne, and Aſine; and all theſe (becauſe they lye ſcattering) are called Sporades. Aſthem follow Sicynus, Cythnos, Syphnos, Seriphos, Rhene, Paros, Scyros, Tenos, Myconos, Naxos, Delos, and Andros: which (becauſe they ſtand round, as it were in a cycle together) The Sporades. The Cyclades.

gether) are called Cyclades. Aboue them in the mid Sea, * Crete, (furniſhed ſometime with an hundred Cities) ſendeth out into the Eaſt a Foreland called Samon, and into the Weſt an other, called the Rammes-head. But that is greater then Cyprus, it were lyke it. The fame thereof is blazed abroade with many Fables: as the coming of *Europa*, the Loues of *Paſiphae* and of *Ariadne*, the cruelneſſe of *Minotaure* and his death, the workes of *Dedalus* and his flight in the ayre, and moreouer his arriuall and death: but moſt of all, for that the inhabiters yet doe ſhowe the Tombe of *Iupiter* with his name grauen therevppon, as an euident Monument of his buriall there.

* Candye.

Iupiters Tombe.

Of the Cities therein, the beſt knowne are Gnoſus, Gortyna, Lyctos, Lycaſtos, Holopixos, Phæſtos, Cydon, Manethuſa, and Dictynna. Among the Hilles, the fame of Mount Ida excelleth, becauſe it is ſaide that *Iupiter* was nouriſhed there. By the ſame Hill are Aſticle, Naumachos, Zephyre, Criſe, Gaudos, and three Townes called all by the one name of Muſagories, and Carpathus, whereof the Carpathian Sea taketh his name.

The Carpathian Sea.

In the Adriatiſhe Sea, are Abſoros, Celaduſe, Abſyrtis, Iſſa, Trucon, Hydria, Electrides, blacke Corcyra, Tragurie, Diomedia, Aeſtria, Aſine, and an other Pharos lying to Brunduſium as the other did to Alexandria. Sicill (by report) was ſometime maineland, and ioyned to the Countrie of Brutia, but afterward it was cut off by an arme of the Sicilian Sea. The ſame being narrowe and ſharpe, runneth with interchaungeable courſe, one while into the Thuſcane Sea, and an other while into the Ioniſh Sea, rough, cruell, and renowmed with the terrible names of Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla is a Rocke, and Charybdis a Sea, both of them perillous, for ſuch as paſſe by them.

Abſoros, Celaduſe, Abſyrtis, Trucon, Iſſa, Hydria, Electrides, blacke Corcyra, Tragurie, Diomedia, Aeſtria, Aſine, Pharos.

Sicill.

The Ile it ſelfe being great, and ſhooting forth with three headdes three ſundrie wayes one from an other, maketh the ſhape of the Greeke Letter called Delta. That which loketh toward Greece, is named Pachynus: that which

The deſcription of Sicill.

which loketh to Affricke ward, is called Lilybie: and that which enclineth to Italie, and is direct againſt Scylla, is called Pelorus of Pelorus a Shippe Maiſter, buried there by *Hannibal*. For when *Hannibal* fledde out of his Countrie, as he was paſſing that waye into Syria, becauſe that to his ſight a farre of, the ſhores ſeemed to ioyne all in one, as if there had beene no Sea to paſſe through, thinking him ſelfe to be betrayed by Pelorus, he killed him. The coaſt that extendeth from thence to Pachinus, along the Ioniſh Sea, beareth theſe notable thinges: Meſſana, Tauromini-um, Catina, Megaris, Syracuſe, and among theſe the wonderfull Arethuſa.

It is a Fountaine wherein are ſeene againe, ſuch things as are caſt into the Riuer Alpheus, which (as we haue ſaide) ſinketh into the Sea-banke of Peloponeſus. Wherupon it is beleeued, that the ſaide Riuer mingleth not himſelfe with the Sea, but ſinking downe, carrieth his ſtreame in a channell, vnder Sea and land hither, and heere ſpringeth vp againe. The Fountaine Arethuſa.

Betweene Pachynus and Lilybie, are Acragas, Heracle, and Therme. Betweene Lilybie and Pelorus, are Panormus and Hymera. Innermore are the Leontines, Centuripine, Hybla, and many others. Enna hath the cheefe fame, for the Temple of Ceres. Of Mountaines, the moſt renowmed is Eryx, for the Temple of *Venus*, builded by Aenæas, and Aetna, which in olde time nouriſhed the Cyclopes, and now burneth with continuall fire. Enna. Eryx. Aetna.

Of the Riuers, Hymera is worthy to be ſpoken of, becauſe that ryſing in the verie harte of the Countrie, it runneth two contrarie wayes, and cutting it into two halfes, falleth with the one mouth into the Lybish Sea, & with the other into the Thuſcane Sea. About Sicill, in the narrowe Sea of Sicill, is the Iland * Aeoee, where Calypſo is reported to haue dwelled. Toward *Affricke* are Gaulos, * Melita, and Coſura: and toward Italie, Galata, and thoſe ſeuen which by common name and reputation, are called. A ſtraunge running of a ſtreame.

* This is ſuppoſed to haue been called Ogygia, and Calypſus.
* Malta.

Aeolus

Aeolus Iles, or Vulcanes Iles.

Aeolus Iles, that is to wit, * Oſteodes, Lipara, Didyme, Phænicuſa, Ericuſa, Hiera, and Strongyle, which burne with continuall fire like Aetna. But Pithecuſa, Leucothea, Venaria, Sinonia, Capree, Prochyta, Pontia, Pandataria, Phytonia, and Palmaria, lye againſt the ſide of Italie on this ſide the mouth of Tyber. Beyond are certayne little ones, called Dianium, Iginium, Carbania, Vrgo, Ilua, and Capraria. Then are there two great ones, deuided with the Hetruſcan Sea: of which Corſica, nærer to the ſhore, being long and ſlender betweene the ſides, is inhabited by barbarous people, ſauing where the Romane Townes, Aleria, and Marian are.

* It is alſo called Euonymos.

Corſica, called alſo Cyrnos.

Sardinia.

Sardinia, butting vpon the Sea of Affricke, ſauing that it is narrower Weſtward than Eaſtward, is alike ſquare on all ſides, and euerie where ſomewhat larger than Corſica where it is largeſt. It is fruitfull, and of better ſoyle then ayre: for as it is fruitfull, ſo is it almoſt peſtilent. In it the auncienteſt people, are the Ilians, and the auncienteſt Citties, are Calaris and Sulchie.

The Stechades.

But on the coaſt of Fraunce, there are none worthy to be treated of, ſaue onelie the Stechades, which are ſpread from the coaſt of Ligurie, vnto Maſilia. The Baleards in Spaine, ſcituate againſt the coaſt of Tarraconenſis, are not farre diſtant one from an other: and of their bigneſſe they take their agreeable names of Maiorica and Minorica. In Minorica, are the Caſtles of Iamno and Mago: and in Maiorica are the Romane Townes, Palma and Polentia.

The Iles called Baleares, now called Mallorca and Minorca.

Ebuſus, now called Euiza.

The Ile Ebuſus, being ſcituate directlie ouer againſt the Foreland of Ferrara, which is in the Bay of Sucron, hath a Cittie of the ſame name, onelie barreine of Corne, but of other thinges plentifull, and ſo cleere from all noyſome creatures, that it ſuffereth not ſomuch as thoſe that of wild thinges are made tame, to breede and encreaſe, neither can abide them to be brought in.

Colubraria, or Adderland, now called Cormedera.

Of a contrarie nature is Colubraria, wherof it commeth to my minde to write. For although it ſwarme with many kindes of hurtfull Serpents, and be therefore vninhabitable:

bitable: yet notwithſtanding when men arriue there, if they bring of the earth of Ebuſus with them, as many as are within the precinct, that is ſtrowed about with that earth, are ſafe without perill, and the Serpentes (which otherwiſe would aduenture to meete them and aſſault them) ſhunning the ſight of the duſt (or rather ſome other ſecrete power thereof) flie farre of for feare.

The thyrd Booke

of that woorthy Coſmographer, *Pomponius Mela*, concerning the ſcituation of the world.

The vttermoſt ſhores of *Spaine*.

The firſt Chapter.

THE coaſt of our mid-land Sea is already ſpoken of, and the Iles that it conteineth are ſpoken of alſo. Now remaineth that circuite which (as we haue ſaide at the beginning) is enuironed with the great Ocean, that vnmeaſurable Sea, which raging with great tydes (for they ſo terme the mouinges thereof) one while floweth into the feeldes, and an other while leauing them a great way bare, flieth backe, from one to an other ſucceſſiuelie, and not turning by enterchaungeable courſe,

The deſcription of the Ocean, and the opinions of the ebbing and flowing thereof.

eſt into one and eſt into an other. But when he hath powred himſelfe whole together out of the middes into all ſhores, as well of Ilandes as of maine landes, though they be contrarie one againſt other, he gathereth from them againe into the middes, and retireth into himſelfe, ruſhing forth alwaies with ſuch violence, that he driueth backe huge ſtreames, and eyther taketh the Beaſts of the Land vnwares, or elſe leaueth the Beaſts of the Sea waterleſſe. Neither is it yet certainlie knowne, whether the world cauſe it with his panting, and vttereth out on all ſides about him the water that he had drawne in with his breath, for (as it ſeemeth to the learned ſort) the world [illegible] a lyuing wight: or whether there be ſome hollowe Caues in the ground for the ebbing Seas to retire into, and to lyft themſelues out againe when they are too full: or whether the Mone be the cauſe of ſo great fleetings. This is certaine, that according to the ryſing and going downe of the Mone, the courſe of the Ocean varieth, and keepeth not one ordinarie time, but as ſhe mounteth or falleth, ſo we perceiue it to go and come.

A 15

When men are come out hither, and purſue thoſe parts that are on the right hand, the Athlanticſh Ocean, and the coaſt of the front of * Bœtica, receyueth them, which lyeth in manner ſtreight vnto the Riuer Anas, ſauing that once or twice it withdraweth a lyttle into it ſelfe. The Turdules and Baſtules inhabite it. In the hithermoſt Bay, is a Hauen which they call Gades Hauen, and a Wood which they call, * Oleaſtre. Then on the ſhore is the Caſtle of Ebor, and farre from the ſhore, is the Romane Towne Aſta, and without the Baye is the Temple and Altar of *Juno*. In the verie Sea is the Tombe of *Geryon*, ſet rather vppon a Rocke, then in an Ile. The Riuer Bœtis comming out of the Countrie of Tarracon, runneth a long while almoſt through the middle of this Countrie, in one channell as he ſprang vp at his head. But afterward hauing made a great Lake, not farre from the Sea, he ryſeth double, as it were out of one ſpring, and iſſueth out as great

* Granate.
* Guadiana.
* Of wylde Olyues.
The riuer Bœtis, now called Guadalquebir.

in

in either of them, as he came in ſingle in his owne. Then boweth there an other Baye inward vnto the ende of the Shore, vpon the which Baye ſtande the little Townes of Oliſingie and Onoba.

Beyond the Riuer Anas,* Luſitunia (on that ſide where it loketh into the Athlantiſhe Ocean) ſteppeth out at the firſt with a great bulke into the deepe, and afterward ſhrinking backe againe, retireth further inward than Bœtica. Where it beareth forward, it receyueth the Sea twiſe into it, and ſo is deuided into three Forelands. That which is nere the Riuer Anas, (becauſe it palleth forth from a broad baſe, and by little and little groweth into a narrowe point) is called * Cuneus Ager. The ſecond, they call Holy Head: and the third, Great Head. In the Wedge, are Myrtylis, Balſa, and Oſſobona: In Holie Head, are Lacobriga, and Hannibalies Hauen: and on the Great Head, is Ebora. Betweene theſe three Heads, are the Bayes: in the hithermoſt wherof is Salacia, & in the other is the City *Vliſippo, and the mouth of the Riuer Tagus, which ingendreth Gold and precious Stones. From theſe Forelandes to that parte which retired backe, is opened a great winding gap, wherin be the olde Turdules, and their Townes: and the Riuers, Monda and Durius, of which, Monda runneth out almoſt through the middeſt of the ſide of the laſt mentioned Foreland: and Durius ſweepeth by the verie rote of it. That Front for a while hath a direct ſhore, which afterward making a little winding, ſhooteth forth anon againe, and then ſhrinking in once or twiſe, procéedeth right forth with a direct banke vnto the Foreland which we call *Celticke. All this Coaſt is inhabited by the Celes, from the Riuer Durius, to the bought of Gronium, & through their borders runne the Riuers Auo, Celandus, Nebis, Minius, and (which beareth the name of forgetfulneſſe) Limia. The bought it ſelfe imbracing the Cittie Lambriaca, receyueth the Riuers of Ierna and Via. The foremoſt part of the bought, is inhabited by the Preſamarkes, through whoſe Country, the Riuers Tamaris and Sars, hauing their heads

* Portingale.

* Wedge-feeld, or Wedge-land.

^ two

* Lisbone.

* Now called the Landes end.

not farre one from an other, do runne into the Sea, Tamaris at the Hauen of Artabrie, and Sars at a Towre renowmed with the name of Auguſtus.

The reſt of the Countrie beyond, is inhabited by the Tamarikes, and Nerians, who be the laſt on that coaſt. For hitherto the ſhores lye full vpon the Weſt: and from thenceforth, the Land turneth with full ſide to the North, from the Celtike Foreland, to the Foreland of Scithia. From this Celtike Foreland, vnto the * Cantabers, the Coaſt is almoſt right out, ſauing that there be a few ſmall Bayes and little Forelandes. On that coaſt, are firſt the Artabers, and Ianaſum, Celtike Nations, and next them the Aſturians. In Artabria, a Bay with a narrowe mouth receyuing the Sea into a large roome, bendeth about by the Cittie Adrobike, and the mouthes of fowre Riuers: whereof two be but ſmallie regarded euen of the dwellers by: and by the other two, the Riuers Mearus and Narius run into Libunca. On the ſhore of the Aſturians, ſtandeth the Towne of Næga: and in a certaine Meſſe there are three Altars, which they call Seſtians, which are ennobled with the name of Auguſtus, whereby they ennoble theſe Lands alſo, which were vnnoble afore.

* Biſcay.

Neuertheleſſe, from the Riuer which is called Salia, the coaſt beginneth to drawe backe by little and little, and more and more to ſtreighten the widenes of Spaine, which yet notwithſtanding is wide ſtill, gathering the Landes into ſo narrowe a roome, that betweene the two Seas where Spaine butteth vppon Fraunce, Spaine is narrower by the one halfe, than where it reacheth into the Weſt. That Coaſt is helde by the Cantabers and Vardules. Among the Cantabers are diuers people and Riuers, howbeit, whoſe names can not be vttered by the mouth of vs Romanes.

Through thoſe Countries, comes downe the Riuers Salenos, and Saurium: and through certaine people, called the Autrigones and Origeuiones, commeth downe the Riuer Neſua. The Riuer Deua runneth by Tritium Toboli-

cum,

licum, and beyond that, Magrada paſſeth by Iutriſſa, and Aaſon. The Vardules being one entyre Nation, extend from hence to the head of Mount Pyren, and ſo cloſe vp to the Countrie of Spaine.

The vttermoſt coaſts of *Gallia*.

The ſecond Chapter.

NOw followeth the other ſide of *Gallia*, whoſe Coaſt ſhouing ſomewhat forewarde into the deepe, and anon ſtepping forth, well-neere as much into the open Sea, as Spaine had retired backe, breſteth the Lands of Cantabrie, and winding about with a great circuite, turneth his ſide vnto the Weſt. Then turning againe to ỹ North, it ſpreadeth out with a long and ſtreight coaſt, vnto the bankes of the *Rhyne*. It is a Land verie fruitfull, chefelie of graſſe and corne, & pleaſant to behold for great Forreſts. Whatſoeuer kind of ſeede can away with no cold, the countrie yeeldeth it not euerie where, neither is there any great ſtore of hurtfull Beaſts. The people themſelues are proud, ſuperſtitious, and ſometime alſo they haue beene outragious: inſomuch that they haue beleeued, that the Sacrificing of men, was the beſt and acceptableſt thing to the Goddes. There remaine yet ſtill ſome remnants of their forewonne crueltie: inſomuch, that although they abſtaine from vtter ſleaing of men, yet notwithſtanding, they bring them to the Altars, and taſte of their blood. Neuerthelater, they haue their kinde of eloquence, and teachers of wiſedome, whome they call Druides. Theſe profeſſe themſelues to know the greatneſſe and faſhion of the world, the mouinges of the Heauen, and of the Starres, and the will of the Goddes. They teach many things, to the men of chefe Nobilitie in

that Nation, priuilie and a long time together, euen by the ſpace of twentie yæres, in ſome Caue of the earth, or in vnſeene corners.

One of the thinges which they teach, is eſcaped into common knowledge: namelie, that mennes ſoules are euerlaſting, and liue an other life after they be departed out of their bodies: and that is to the intent, that men ſhould be the better for the warres. And therefore when they burned or buried their dead, they ſent with them an account of their affaires, agreeable to their ſtate aforetime when they were aliue, yea, and alſo a demaund of the debtes, which they owed, or had owing vnto them: yea, and there were ſome which did willinglie caſt themſelues into the fyres where their frendes corſes were burnt, as folke that loked to liue together with them.

The Countrie which they inhabite, beareth wholie the name of Gallia Comata. Of Nations, are all comprehended vnder three chefe names, and are limitted by great Riuers. For from Mount Pyren, to the Riuer * Garumna, is Aquitane, from thence to * Sequana, dwell the * Celtes: and from thence to the Rheine, inhabite the * Belgians. Of the Aquitanes, the moſt renowmed are the Auſcianes: of the Celtes, the Heduanes: and of the Belgians, the Treuires. The wealthieſt Citties, are among the Treuires, Auguſta: among the Heduanes, Auguſtodunum: and among the Auſcians, Eluſaberris. The Riuer of Geround falling out of Mount Pyren, runneth a long while ſhallowe and ſcarce ſayleable, ſauing when he ſwelleth by reaſon of winters rayne, or of the melting of the ſnowe. But when he is once increaſed by meeting with the commynges in of the flowing Ocean, and carrieth both his owne waters, and the Oceans alſo in their going backe againe: he becommeth ſomewhat fulſer, and the further he goeth, ſtill the wider. At length, being like a great arme of the Sea, he not onelie beareth great Shippes, but alſo ſwelling after the manner of the raging Sea, he tolleth the Sailers, and that very cruellie, if the

* Geround.
* Seane.
* French men.
* The people of the Lowe Countries, as Braband, Holland, Zealand, Flaunders, &c.

the winde and the tide be one againſt an other. In this Sea is an Iland called Antros, the which the Inhabitants therof do thinke to hang loſe, and to be lift vp with the ryſing of the water, becauſe that when it ſeemeth high, it ouerdrepeth the water, and when the waues are vp to their full, they not onelie inuiron it as afore, but alſo ouerpeere it: and the thinges which at other times would not be ſeene for the bankes and hilles, do then lye open to ſight, as from a higher place.

From the going out of Geround, beginneth the ſide of the Land that ſhoteth into the Sea, and lyeth right ouer againſt the coaſt of Cantabria. The midde partes thereof are inhabited by ſundrie ſortes of people, bending downeward from the Santons, vnto the Oſiſmians. For from thence againe, the front of the ſhores faceth the North againe, and ſo holdeth on to the * Morines, which are the vttermoſt people of Fraunce. And the Morines haue not any thing that is better knowne, then the Hauen that is called * Geſſoriacum.

* The people of Artoys and Picardie.
* Calis.

The Rhyne falling downe from the Alpes, maketh two Lakes within a lyttle of his head, namelie, * Venet, and * Acronie, from thence running a long time whole againe, and in one channell, he is diſpearſed aſunder againe within a lyttle of the Sea, Howbeit yet Riuer-lyke ſtyll on the left hand, euen vntyll he runne out into the Sea.

* It is called now a dayes, the lower Lake and Cellar.
* It is called Poden-ſea, and the Lake of Conſtance.

But on the right hand, at the fyrſt he is narrowe, and lyke himſelfe: but afterward, his bankes giue waye, ſo as he becommeth not a Riuer, but a great Lake, and hauing fylled the fældes, is called Lacuo, and imbracing an Iland of the ſame name, he becommeth narrower againe, and falleth lyke a Riuer againe into the Sea.

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* The people of Artoys and Picardie.
* Calis.
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* It is called Poden-ſea, and the Lake of Conſtance.

Of

Of *Germanie*.

The third Chapter.

FRom henceforth to the *Alpes*, *Germanie* is bounded on the Weſt, with the Rhyne, on the South, with the Alpes themſelues, on the Eaſt, with the borders of the Nations of Sarmatia, and on the North, with the Occean Sea. The Inhabitants are huge of body, and hautie of minde, and according to the ſauadgeneſſe that is bredde in them, doe inure both of them, as well their myndes to battell, as their bodies to the cuſtome of paines taking. In the greateſt colde that is, they goe naked, tyll they growe to mans eſtate, and childe-hood is verie long among them. The men goe cloathed in Mandilions, or in barkes of Trées: and be the winter neuer ſo ſharpe, they not onelie can endure to ſwimme, but alſo haue a delight in it. They be at warre with their next borderers, and they picke quarrelles to them of pleaſure, and not of deſire to raigne, or to inlarge the thinges which they poſſeſſe, (for they doo not greatlie manure the grounds which they haue) but to make Countries about them waſte. Force is their Lawe, inſomuch that they be not aſhamed euen of robberie and murther: onely they be good to Straungers, & mercifull to ſuppliaunts. They be ſo hard and careleſſe of their fare, that they féede euen vpon rawe fleſhe, either new killed, or ſoftened by kneading it with their handes and féete. in the ſkinnes of the Cattell and wilde Beaſtes themſelues, after it is ſtiffe for colde.

The Land is troubleſome with the multitudes of Riuers, comberſome with the multitude of Mountaines, and for a great parte vntrauelable for Woodes, Fennes, and Mariſhes. Of Fennes and Mariſhes, the greateſt are Sueeia, Meſia, and Melſiagum. Of Woodes, the greateſt is

* Her-

* Hercynia. There are ſome other alſo that beare name, but as Hercynia is the greateſt, for it is three ſcore dayes iourney ouer, ſo is it alſo the beſt knowne. The higheſt of the Mountaines, are Taurus and Rhetico, ſauing thoſe which it is ſcarcelie poſſible for the tongue of a Romane to vtter. * Hertſ-wald.

The notableſt Riuers, of them that runne forth into other Nations, are * Danubius, and * Rhodanus: of them that runne into the Rhyne, Mænus, and Lupia: of them that fall into the Ocean, * Amiſius, * Viſurgis, and Albis. Vppon the Riuer Albis, is the great gulfe called Codanus, full of Ilandes, both great and ſmall. The ſharpe Sea, which is receyued into the boſome of thoſe ſhores, doth no where beare any great breadth, nor any likeneſſe of a Sea, but is ſhed out wanderinglie and diſpearſedlie, after the likeneſſe of Riuers, by waters that runne into it, and oftentimes runne cleane through it. Where it beateth vpon the ſhores, it is hemmed in with the bankes of Ilands not farre diſtant aſunder, ſo as it is euerie where almoſt of a lyke ſcantling, narrowe, and reſembling an arme of the Sea, bowing and bending from place to place with a long brew. In it are the Cimbrians, and Theutons, and beyond them the * Hermions, which are the vttermoſt people of Germanie. * Danow or Tonware. * Rhone. * Emſe. * Weſer. * Some thinke theſe to be the Pomeranes, and ſome, to be Prutenes.

Of *Sarmatia*.

The fourth Chapter.

Armatia being broader innermore, then at the Seas ſide, is deuided from the former Coūtries, by the riuer Viſula, from whence it extendeth backe to the riuer * Iſter. The people in their behauiour and Armour, reſemble much the Parthians. But as their Countrie is of harper ayre, ſo be they of fiercer diſpoſition. They abide * Danowe.

not in Citties, no nor in any certaine dwelling places: but as paſturage prouoketh them, or as the enimie fleeing or purſuing, giueth them cauſe, ſo do they euer conuey their goodes and Cattell with them, dwelling alwayes in Tents lyke warriers, free & vnbridled, and ſo vnmeaſurablie fierce and cruell, that euen their women goe to battell with the men, & to the intent they may be the fitter for the purpoſe, as ſoone as they be borne, their right pappes are ſeared, that the hand which is to be put forth to ſeruice, maye be the more at libertie to ſtrike, and their breaſt become the more manlike. To bend a bowe, to hunt, and to ride, are the taſks of Maidens. To encounter the enimie, is the wages of women growen: inſomuch, that not to haue ſtricken an enimie, is counted a heinous crime, and for their puniſhment, they be enioyned to liue Maidens ſtill.

Of *Scithia.*

The fifte Chapter.

FRom thence-foorth, the Sea coaſtes of Aſia, ſauing where the ſnowe lyeth continuallie, and where the colde is intollerable, are inhabited by the Nations of Scithia, called almoſt all by one name, vniuerſallie Sages. The firſt vpon the Sea coaſt of Aſia, be the Hyperboreans, furtheſt North beyond the Riphean mountaines, vnder the verie North-pole: in which Countrie the Sunne doth not riſe and ſet daylie, as it doth with vs: but it ryſeth in the Lenton equinoctiall, and ſetteth not againe, tyll the Harueſt equinoctiall, by reaſon whereof, it is daye by the ſpace of ſixe whole monethes together, and likewiſe night, by the ſpace of other ſixe monethes. The Land is narrowe, open to the Sunne, & fruitfull: the Inhabiters are moſt vpright dealers, and liue both longer, & more happilie than other men. For they enioying alwaies feaſtfull peace,

peace, can no ſkill of warre, nor of quarelling, but doo buſie themſelues about matters of Religion, ſpecially cõcerning *Apollo*, the firſt fruites whereof, they be reported to haue ſent to Delos, at the firſt by certaine Virgins of theirs, and afterward by their neighbour Nations, deliuering them from one to an other, ſtyll further & further, which cuſtome they kept long time, vntill at length it was reſtrained, through default of thoſe Nations. Their dwelling is in Wilds and Forreſts: and when ſuffizance, or rather wearines of life commeth vpon them, then decking themſelues with garlands, they throwe themſelues cheerfully headlong into the Sea, from a certaine rocke, which vnto them is the honourableſt buriall that can be.

The Caſpian Sea breaketh into the maine Land, at the firſt with a narrowe and long gutte, like a riuer, and when it is flowne in after that manner, in a ſtreight channell, it ſheadeth abroade into three Bayes: namelie, into the Hircanian directlie againſt the mouth, into the Scithian on the left hand, and on the right hand into that which peculiarlie, and by the name of the whole, is called the Caſpian Baye. It is altogether rough, cruell, harborleſſe, open on all ſides to winde and weather, and more replenished with noyſome Beaſtes, then other Seas are, and therefore leſſe nauigable.

At the right hand as ye enter in, the Scithians ſyr named *Nomades, poſſeſſe the Sea ſhores. Within it to the Caſpian Bay, are the Caſpians, & the Amazons, otherwiſe called Sauromats. At the Hircaniã Bay, be the Albanes, Mosks, and Hircanians. At the Scithian Bay, be the Amards, & Peſiks, and at the enteraunce it ſelfe, the Derbiks. Many Riuers, both great and ſmall, do run into that coaſt: but the famouſeſt is Araxes, which ſpringing out of the ſide of Mõt Taurus, commeth downe from the Thunder-hilles in one channell, and iſſueth out into the Caſpian in two. So long as he cutteth through the feelds of Armenia, he glideth calme and ſtyll, ſo as although ye looke neuer ſo wiſtlie vppon him, ye cannot diſcerne which way he runneth.

* Grazyers.

But when he commeth downe into the rougher places, then being pinched in on either ſide with Rockes, and the more he is pent becomming the more ſwift, he breaketh himſelfe againſt the ſtones, that lye vp in his way, and by reaſon thereof, tumbleth downe with great ſluſhing and noyſe, ſo ſwiftlie, that by reaſon of his forcible fall, he ſkippeth not plum downe to the ground vnderneath him, but ſpowteth a farre of without any channell, carrying his waters aloft more then the ſpace of an acre, and bearing himſelfe vp in a hanging ſtreame without channell, at length commeth bowing downe againe like a bowe, and becomming calme againe, paſſing on quietlie, and ſcarſe mouing, from thence into the foreſaide Bay.

Cyrus & Cambiſes, ſpringing out of the foot of the next hil, which is called Coraxus, run two ſundrie waies, & paſſing on a great while through Iberia and Hyrcania, in channels farre diſtaunt, afterward being receyued into one Lake, not farre from the Sea, they runne out into the Hyrcanian Bay, both at one mouth. Iaxartes and Oxos paſſe into the Scithian Bay, out of the Countries of the Sogdianes, from the Deſartes of Scithia: Iaxartes being great from his verie ſpring, and Oxos becomming greater by the falling of other Riuers into him, who keeping his courſe a whyle from the Eaſt into the Weſt, turneth aſide firſt among the Dahanes, and taking his courſe into the North, openeth his mouth betweene the Amards, and Peſikes. The Forreſts of Hyrcanie bring forth other ouglie beaſtes, but ſpecially the Tiger, a cruell kinde of wilde beaſt, and ſo ſwift, that they be wont euen with eaſe to ouertake a horſe man, that is gone away vpon the ſpurre, and that not once or twiſe, but diuers times, after they haue gone backe againe to the place they came out from. The cauſe hereof is, that when the horſe men hauing caught vp a whelpe of theirs, makes haſte to carrie it away, and to eſchewe the furie of them, when they come neere, doth of pollicie laye downe one of many that he had taken away: the damme catching vp the whelpe that was caſt downe, carries it home to her kennel,

and

and comming backe againe doth the lyke oftentimes, vntyl the robber haue eſcaped by flight into places of more reſort, then the Tygers dare aduenture into. What was beyond the Caſpian Bay, was a long time doubtfull, namelie, whether the foreſaide Ocean, or whether ſome Land incombred with cold, hauing neyther bound nor end, were caſt out beyond it. But beſides, *Homer*, and the naturall Philoſophers, who haue affirmed the whole world to be becléped with the Sea: *Cornelius Nepos*, though later in time, yet certainer of credite, reporteth the ſame. And for witnes thereof, he ſciteth *Quintus Metellus* the Swift, declaring that he made ſuch a report as this: namelie, that when he had the gouernemẽt of the Galliaze as Proconſul there, the King of the Sweuians ſent him certaine Indians for a preſent: and that when he aſked by what means they came into thoſe Countries, he vnderſtood that they were brought away by force of tempeſt from the ſea coaſt of India, and that hauing paſſed ouer the ſpace that is betwixt that & Sweueland, at length they arriued vpon the coaſt of Germanie. Now therefore remaineth the maine Sea: but the reſidue of that ſide is frozen with continuall froſt, and therefore is vninhabited.

The Ilandes of *Spaine*, and of the North-partes.

The ſixt Chapter.

AGainſt the ſayde Coaſtes which I haue glaunced at from the angle of Bœtica hitherto, there lye many vnrenowmed, yea, and alſo nameleſſe Iles. But of theſe which I am loth to ouerpaſſe, Gades butteth vpon the very Streightes, and being cutte off from the ~~verie~~ firme Land by a narrowe ſpace, and as it were but by a Riuer, very

carrieth almoſt a direct ſhore, where it is nereſt the maine Land. Where it faceth the Ocean, there bolting out with two heads into the deepe, it ſhrinketh in his mid-ſhore, in one of the which it beareth a wealthie Cittie of the ſame name, and in the other a Temple of the Egiptian Hercules, noble for the builders, for the Religion, for the Antiquitie, and for the ritches thereof. The builders thereof were the Tyrians: the holineſſe of it, groweth of the bones of him that lyes buried there: as for the yéeres, what a number is there of them? The beginning of them, comes from the times of Troy: and continuaunce of time, hath nouriſhed the wealth.

Erythia. Againſt Luſitania, is Erythia, where we reade that Geryon dwelt: and other Iles without peculiar names, ſo fruitfull of ſoyle, that when Corne is once ſowen, the ſéede that ſheadeth as they fell the harueſt, ſpringeth vp againe from time to time, and yéeldeth at the leaſt, ſeuen croppes one after an other, and ſometimes mo. On the Celtiſhe coaſt are ſome, which (becauſe they abound with Leade and Tinne) are called all by one name, Caſſiterides. The Tynne Mynes.

Sena, being ſcituate in the Britiſhe Sea, againſt the countrie of the Oſiſmydes, is renowmed with the Oracle of the God of the Galles, whoſe Nonnes in number nine, are hallowed to continuall Virginitie. They call them Gallicens, and are of opinion, that through the ſingular wiſdome wherewith they are endued, they rayſe the ſeas and winds with their charmes, and tranſforme themſelues into what Beaſtes they will, and heale ſuch diſeaſes as to others are incurable, and knowe thinges to come, and propheſie of them, but not vnto any other, then ſuch as ſayle thither for the nonce, and come of ſet purpoſe to demaund and counſell of them.

What manner of thing Britaine is, and what manner of folke it breedeth, we ſhall ſhortlie be able to make more tried report. For beholde, our moſt puiſſaunt Prince is now diſcloſing of it, which hath ſo long beene ſhutte vp, and as a conqueroure, not onelie of vnſubdued, but alſo of vnknowns

knowne Nations beſore his time, his bringing home the certeintie of his owne exploytes, to be declared and publiſhed in Triumph, in lyke ſort as he endeuored to come to them by Battell.

Howbeit, as we haue hitherto heard of it, ſhooting betweene the North and the Weſt, it faceth the mouth of Rhyne, with a great Angle, and then withdrawing his ſhoring ſides, butteth with the one of them vpon Fraunce, and with the other vpon Germanie. Afterwardes being pulled backe, with a continuall banke of a direct ſhore, it ſharpeneth it ſelfe againe into diuers Angles, and is there rornered verie like Sicilie, plaine, great, and fruitfull: howbeit, of ſuch thinges as are rather for the foode of Cattell, than for the ſuſtenaunce of men. It beareth Woodes, Forreſts, and verie great Riuers, which ebbe and flowe after the manner of the Sea, whereof ſome breede Pearles, and precious Stones.

The deſcription of Brittaine, as it was knowne in the tyme of Mela, the Author of this worke.

It beareth Nations, and Kinges of Nations, but they are all vnciuill, and the further they be from the mayne Land, ſo much the more vnacquainted with the wealth of other Nations: onely ritch of Cattel and Land: and (whether it be for to beautifie themſelues, or for ſome other purpoſe) they be ſtained all their bodies ouer. They ſeeke occaſion of warre, and picke quarrels one with an other from time to time, ſpeciallie, for deſire of ſoueraigntie, and to enlarge thoſe thinges which they poſſeſſe. They fight not onelie on horſebacke and on foote, but alſo in Wagons and Chariottes, and are armed after the manner of the Galles. They call thoſe Chariots Couines, which are ſet with ſithes round about the naues.

The faſhion of armed Chariots, which the Britons vſed in Battell.

Aboue Brittaine is Ireland, almoſt of lyke ſpace, but on both ſides equall, with ſhores euelong, of an euyll ayre to rypen thinges that are ſowne, but ſo aboundant of graſſe, which is not onelie rancke, but alſo ſweete, that the Cattell maye in a ſmall parte of the daye, fyll themſelues, and if they be not kept from feeding, they burſt with grazing ouer-long.

Ireland.

The

The Inhabiters thereof are vnnurtured, and ignorant of all vertues more then other Nations, but yet haue they ſome knowledge, howbeit altogether voide of godlineſſe.

The Iles of Orkenay. There are thirty Ilandes, called Orchades, diſcouered with narrowe ſpaces, one from an other. There are ſeuen alſo called Hemodes, ſcattered againſt Germanie, in that gulfe which we called Codan. Of theſe, lyke as Codanonia, which the Theutons inhabite to this day, exceedeth the reſt in bigneſſe, ſo alſo it excelleth them in fruitfulneſſe. Thoſe that lye againſt Sarmatia, by reaſon of the interchaungeable comming and going of the Sea, and becauſe the ſpace that is betwixt them, is ſometimes couered with water, and ſometimes left bare, ſeeme one while to be Ilands, and an other whyle all one with the maine Land. Moreouer, that in them are Oones, which feede onelie vpon egges of water-fowles, & Otes rakes: and the Hyppopodes, with feete like Horſſes: and the Satmales, which haue ſowling eares, ſo ſide and large, that they are able to wrappe in their whole bodies, and ſerue them to cloath them with, being otherwiſe naked: beſides that, it is reported in Fables, I finde it alſo in ſuch Authors, as I am not aſhamed to followe. * Thule is ſcituate againſt the Coaſt of the Belgies, renowmied in the Poetries, both of the Greekes and of vs. In it, becauſe the Sunne riſeth and ſetteth farre of, the nightes are verie ſhort: in Winter-ſeaſon darke, as in other places, and in Sommer lightſome, becauſe at that time the Sunne mounting ſomewhat high, although he be not ſeene, yet sheadeth a glimmering light into the partes neere where he goeth. But in the heart of Summer, there is no night at all, becauſe at that time being nearer light, he sheweth not onelie a brightneſſe, but alſo the greateſt part of himſelfe.

Oones. the

Hippopodes.

Satmales.

* Iſeland.

Talga, in the Caſpian Sea, being plentifull without tyllage, hath aboundaunce of Corne and all fruites: howbeit, the people neere aboutes, thinke it vnlawfull, and as yll as Church-robbing, to touch any of the thinges that growe there, for they thinke they are prepared for the Goddes, and

that

that they are to be ſpared for the Goddes. Alſo, againſt thoſe coaſts which we ſaide to be Deſart, lye ſome Ilandes that are Deſart likewiſe, which being nameleſſe of themſelues, are called the Scithiſh Iles. From theſe the Coaſt turneth againe into the Eaſt, and extendeth to the Coaſt that beholdeth the Sunne riſing. This from the Scithiſh Foreland, lying directlie againſt the ſame ſide, firſt is altogether vntrauelable for ſnowe, and afterward for ſauadgeneſſe of the Inhabiters, vnhuſbanded.

The * Anthropophages and Sages, are Scithians, diſſeuered with a Countrie which is a wilderneſſe, by reaſon it ſwarmeth with wilde Beaſtes. Beyond againe be waſte groundes, annoyed with Beaſts, vnto the Foreland of Tabis, which hangeth into the Sea: farre from thence ryſeth Mount Taurus in height. Betweene them, are the Seres, a Nation ful of vpright dealing, as appeareth by the exchange of wares, that they make by leauing of their thinges in the wilderneſſe, and going their way.

* Eaters of mans fleſhe.

Of Jndia.

The ſeuenth Chapter.

INdia, a Countrie right famous, which butteth not onelie vppon the Eaſt Ocean, but alſo vppon the Southerne, which wee haue called the Indiſhe Ocean, and on the Weſt, is bounded with the ridges of Mount Taurus, occupieth as much ſpace along the Sea coaſt, as a Shippe with full Sayles, maye paſſe in three ſcore dayes, and as many nightes.

It is ſo farre diſtaunt from our Countries, that in ſome part thereof, none of both the North ~~waies~~ appeare, and contrariwiſe to other Regions, the ſhaddowes of thinges fall into the South. Howbeit, it is fruitfull, and replenished

waynes

Ants as bigge as Maſtiues.

with ſundrie ſortes of men and beaſtes. It breedeth Antes, full as bigge as the greateſt ſort of Maſtiues, which after the manner of Gryffons, are reported to keepe Golde digged out of the innermore partes of the earth, and to put them in daunger of their liues, that dare aduenture to touch it.

Huge Serpents.

Alſo, there be ſome ſo vnmeaſurable great Serpentes, that they ouerthrowe Elephantes, with byting them, and with winding their tayles about them.

Hunny, Cotten and Reedes.

In ſome places, the Soyle is ſo fatte and fruitfull, that Hunny droppeth from the leaues of Trees, Woddes beare Woll, and the Reedes being clogued in the middes, make Boats betweene knot and knot, able to carrie two men a peece, and ſome three men.

The manners and apparell of the auncient Indians,

Of the Inhabiters, the Apparell and manners are diuers. Some are clad in lynnen, or with the woll aforeſaide, ſome with the ſkinnes of Beaſtes and Birdes: ſome goe naked: ſome hide onelie their priuie members: ſome are lowe of ſtature and ſmall: otherſome are ſo tall and hudge of body, that they take the backes of Elephantes, and ride vpon them as eaſilie and handſomelie, as we do vpon our Horſes, and yet the Elephantes are verie great and large there.

Some thinke it good to kill no liuing thing, nor to eate any fleſhe. Some liue onelie by Fiſhe: ſome kill their neighbours and parents, in manner of Sacrifice, before they pine away with age and ſickneſſe, and thinke it not onelie lawfull, but alſo godlie, to eate the bowelles of them when they haue killed them. But if they bee attached with olde age or ſickneſſe, they get them out of all companie into the Wilderneſſe, and there without ſorrowing for the matter, abide the ende of their life.

The wiſer ſort of them, which are trained vp in the profeſſion and ſtudie of wiſedome, hinger not for death, but haſten it, by throwing themſelues into the fire, which is counted a glorie.

Of

Of the Citties which they inhabite (which are verie ma- Nyſa and mount
ny,) the famouſeſt and greateſt is Nyſa: and of the Moun- Meros.
taines, Meros, (which is hallowed vnto Iupiter) hath the cheefe renowme. Nyſa, becauſe Bacchus is ſuppoſed to haue beene borne in it, and Meros, becauſe Bacchus was ſuppoſed to haue beene foſtered in the Caue thereof. Wherevppon, either good grounded matter, or elſe vaine report was miniſtred to the Greeke Authors, to ſay that Bacchus was ſowed in Iupiters thigh.

From the Riuer Indus, to the Riuer Ganges, the Pa- libotranes inhabite all the coaſt. From Ganges, to the Foreland of Iolis, dwell the Nyſians, where the heate is more feruent, then that it maye be inhabited, there do dwell Nations ſwart, and in manner all one with the Ethyopians, from Iolis to Cudum, the ſhores are ſtreight, and the people fearefull, and weltering in ritches of the Salt-water.

There is a Foreland called Tamos, which Mount Tau- rus rayſeth: it is the Angle of an other part, and the begin- ning of the ſide toward the South. There are the Riuers of Ganges and Indus. Ganges ſpringing out of many heads The greatneſſe
in Hæmodes, a Mountaine of Inde, as ſoone as he com- of the Riuer
meth in one channell, becommeth of all Riuers the grea- Ganges.
teſt: and being in ſome place broader, where he runneth narroweſt, he is ten myles ouer, and diſpearſeth himſelfe into ſeuen coaſtes.

Indus ryſing out of the Mountaine Paropamiſus, recey- The Riuer Indus
neth into it other Riuers alſo, whereof the nobleſt are Co- phes, Aceſines, and Hydaſpes, and in broade channell, car- rieth the water that he hath receiued out of many ſtreams. Henceforth he almoſt matcheth Ganges in bigneſſe. Af- terward, when he hath gyded the hill oftentimes with ma- ny great windlaſſes. He commeth downe againe hudge, ſtreight, and in one channell, vntyll at length ſplitting him- ſelfe to the right hand and to the lefte, he empties him- ſelfe at two mouthes, farre diſtaunt one from an other.

* Gold-land.
* Syluer-land.

At Tamos, is an Ile called * Chryſe: and at Ganges an other called * Argyre. The ſoyle of the one is Golde (ſo haue auncient Authors reported,) and the ſoyle of the other Siluer: and ſo it comes to paſſe, of moſt likelihoodde, that eyther the names of them are giuen them of the thing, or elſe the Fable is forged of their names.

Taprobane.

Taprobane, is reported of *Hypparchus*, to be either ſome verie great Iland, or elſe the hithermoſt part of the other world. But for as much as it is inhabited, and no man by report is nære about it, it ſhooteth nære the trueth.

The Gates of the Sunne.

On the contrarie parte, there are the mouthes, called the Gates of the Sunne, ſo vninhabitable, that as ſoone as men enter into them, the outragious heate of the caulme ayre, ſmothereth them by and by.

Betwæne the mouthes, lyeth a ſcattered countrie, ſomewhere voide of inhabitaunts, by reaſon of the intollerable heate. From thence to the entraunce of the redde Sea, lyeth a way-leſſe and Deſart ground, more like aſhes then duſte, and therfore there run out of it verie fewe ſtreames, and thoſe not great, whereof we heare ſay, the notableſt are Tubero, and Aruſaces. The Greekes (whether it be becauſe it is of that collour, or becauſe one *Erythras* reigned there,) call the redde Sea, Erythran Thalaſſan. It is a ſtormie, rough, and dæpe water, and nouriſheth hudge beaſtes, more then all other Seas.

The redde Sea.

At the firſt, it beateth euenlie vpon the vttermoſt banks of the earth giuing waye, and if it entered not ſomewhat inner, it were but ſome broade Bay. But where it had bowed the bankes, it breaketh twice in, and openeth againe two other gulfes, whereof that which is nærer to the foreſaide Countries, is called the Perſian gulfe, and the further is called the Arabiſhe gulfe.

Of

Of the *Perſian* gulfe.

The eight Chapter.

THe gulfe of *Perſia*, where it taketh in the Sea, comprehendeth a great mouth, with ſtreight iawes on both ſides, in likeneſſe of a necke: and then the Lande (which euerie way ſhrinketh in a great ſpace, and euerie where a like) enuironeth the Salt-water within the compaſſe of a great round ſhore, and maketh the likeneſſe of a mans head.

The mouth of the Arabiſhe gulfe is narrower, and the breadth leſſer, but the retreit is ſomewhat bigger, and the ſides much longer. It runneth farre into the maine Land, vntill it attaine almoſt vnto Egipt, and Mount Caſius of Arabia, wexing leſſe and leſſe wide into a point, and the further it pearceth, the narrower.

From theſe ſaide things to the gulfe of Perſia, all is wilderneſſe, ſauing where the Chelonophagies dwdwell. In it, on the right hand as men ſayle, are ſcituate the Carmanians, without Apparell, without Corne, without Cattell, and without houſes, who cloath themſelues with Fiſhes ſkinnes, and feede on their fleſhe, and are rough all their bodies ouer, ſaue their heads. The inner partes are inhabited by the Gedroſians, and forth on by the Perſians. Through Carmania runneth Cedhis, and aboue them run Andanis and Corios, into the Sea.

Shelfiſh-eaters.

Carmania, nowe called Raſigut.

In that part, that is ouer againſt the mouth of the Sea, are the boundes of the Babylonians, and Chaldyes, and two noble Riuers, Tygris nere vnto Perſia, and Euphrates further of. Loke how Tygris ſpringeth, ſo runneth he all the way to the Sea coaſt. Euphrates, opening an exceeding wide mouth, doth not onelie paſſe forth, from whence he ryſeth, but alſo falleth mainlie: neither doth he by and by

Tygris.

Euphrates.

cut through the fœldes, from place to place as he goeth, but ſpreading wide into Poles, and becomming ſlowe with long ſettled waters abroade without Channell, afterward when he hath broken out of his brimme, becommeth a Riuer in deede, and purchaſing bankes, runneth ſwift and fomie Weſtward through the Armenians and Capadocians, as though hee would come into our Seas if Mount Taurus letted him not. From thence he is turned of to the South, and entring firſt into Syria, and afterward into Arabia, holdeth not out into the Sea, but one while beeing great and able to beare Shippes, and anone after becomming lanke, dyeth a pelting Broke, and no where runneth out againe with iſſue to be ſeene, as other Riuers do, but ſoketh away into the ground. The other ſide is enuironed with a Countrie ſhooting forth betweene bothe the Seas, named Arabia, and ſurnamed the Happi. It is but narrow howbeit moſt plentifull of Cinnamon, Frankincence and other Spices. The Sabæans poſſeſſe the greater part therof nert vnto the mouth, and the Maces the part ouer againſt the Carmanians. That which lyeth betweene the mouthes is roughe with Wodes and cragged Cliffes. In the mids are certaine Iles of which Ogiris is more famous then the reſt, becauſe the Tumbe of King Erithras is in it.

Arabia.

The Sabæans.

The

The gulfe of *Arabia*.

The ninth Chapter.

THe other Gulfe is encloſed round about by the Arabians. On that ſide which is on the right hand as men enter in, are the Citties Carre, Arabia, and Gadam. On the otherſide in the innermoſt Angle are, firſt Beronice betweene Heroopoliticum and Strobilum: next Philoteris and Ptolemais, betweene the promontories Merouenon and Colaca: beyond them, Arſinoe and another Beronice: then the Forreſt that beareth the Wood Ebonie, and the ſpices, and a Riuer made by mans hand, and therefore to be ſpoken of, becauſe that being drawne by a Ditch from the Riuer Nile without the Gulfe, (Howbeit bending, and as no part at all of the red Sea) it is annoyed with beaſtes, and by that meanes deſert alſo. Part hereof is inhabited by the Candanes, which people (becauſe they feede vpon Serpents, are named Ophiophagies. Innermore were the Pigmies a kinde of Dwarfes, which were deſtroyed in a battell that was fought againſt the Cranes for their Corne that was ſowne. There be many kinds of wild fowles, and many kindes of Serpents. Of Serpents the worthieſt to be had in remembraunce, are thoſe which beeing very little (and whoſe ſtinginge is preſent death,) are reported to come forth of the mudde of the frozen Fennes at a certaine time of the yeare, and from thence flying in flockes toward Aegipt, are in the enteraunce thereof incountered with another flocke of Birdes called Ibiſles, which fight with them and deſtroy them. Of Birdes the worthieſt to bee ſpoken of is the Phœnix, which is euermore but one alone: for it is not conceyued by treadinge or diſcloſed by hatching. But when he hath continued the full time of fiue hundred yeares, hee ~~brooth~~ himſelfe vpon a Neſte that hee hath timbered of diuers ſpyces, and there waſteth away. Afterward growing againe of the matter of his rotting fleſh, hee conceiueth himſelfe and breedeth of himſelfe againe. When he commeth to be full fledge he carieth the bones of his olde body wrapped in mirre into Aegipt.

Serpent eaters.
The Pigmies.
Winged Serpents.
The Phœnix.
broodeth

This Cittie is called Heliople.

Egipt, and there in the Cittie which they call by the name of the Sunne, he layeth them vpon a Herce of ſweete ſmelling Nardus, and conſecrateth them with honourable Funeralles. The Foreland, wherewith that Sea is incloſed, hath no waye to it from the * Ceraunish Hilles.

* Theſe are not the ſame that were ſpoken of heeretofore in Europe, but others in Ethyope.

Of *Ethyope.*

The tenth Chapter.

BEyond them dwell the *Ethyopians*. The Meriones haue the Land which Nylus embraceth about, in the firſt windlaſſe that he fetcheth, where he maketh an Iland. Some of them (becauſe they liue halfe as long againe almoſt as we do) are called Macrobians: and ſome of them (becauſe they came out of Egipt) are named Automales.

The goodlineſſe of the Inhabiters of Meroe, and of their cuſtomes.

They are beautifull of perſonage, ſtreight bodied, and ſomewhat more honourable of countenaunce, then other men, as the followers of moſt excellent vertues. It is a cuſtome among them, to chooſe him that they will obey, by his beautie and ſtrength. Among them is more Gold then among the Perſians, and therefore they count that to be the preciouſer, whereof they haue the leſſe ſtore. They make their ornamentes of Braſſe, and their fetters for offenders of Golde. There is a place continuallie furniſhed with meates readie dreſſed to eate, and becauſe euerie man may eate thereof at his pleaſure, they call it the Table of the Sunne, and they affirme that ſuch thinges as are ſet there in Veſſels, do come thither by the prouidence of God.

The Table of the Sunne.

A ſtraunge Lake.

There is a Lake, with the water whereof if men waſhe themſelues, their bodies become as criſpe and ſhining as if they were annointed with Oyle. Yet is the ſame drunke alſo: and it is ſo ſheere, and ſo weake to beare vp thinges

that

that fall into it or are borken into it, that it is not able to beare vp the leaues that fall from the Trees about, but that by and by they ſincke down to the very bottome. There are also moſt cruell beaſts, as Licaons ſpotted with all kinde of colours, and Sphinxes in ſuch ſort as we haue read of them. There are alſo wonderfull Birdes, as Tragopomones which haue hornes, and Pegaſies which haue eares like horſes. But as men ſayle along the coaſtes into the Eaſt ward, they méete with nothing worth remembraunce, all is waſt, all is full of ſtéepe cliffes, and there are rather bankes then ſhores. From thence is a great Coaſt inhabited. It was a doubtfull matter a good whyle, whether there were a Sea beyond, and whether the land might bee coaſted about, or whether Affricke béeing altogether voyd of fruite, extended ſo farre as that there were none ende of it. But Hanno of Carthage béeing ſent by his countrimē to ſearch the coaſtes, when he had paſſed out at the mouth of the Ocean, ſaylinge about a great parte thereof, reported that he wanted not Sea rome, but victuall. And in the time of our graundfathers, one Eudoxus fléeing from Latirus King of Alexandria, paſſed out of the gulfe of Arabia, and (as Nepos affirmeth) was brought by this Sea euen vnto the Gads, by meanes whereof ſome thinges of that coaſt are come to knowledge. Beyond thoſe places which wée ſayd euen now to bée deſert, there are dumbe people which vſe ſignes in ſtéede of ſpéeche. Some haue no ſound of tongue: ſome haue no tongue at al: ſome haue their lippes growing together, ſauing that they haue little rounde pipeholes in their Noſethrilles at which they ſucke in drinke: and when they haue liſt to eate, they are reported to drawe in one graine of Corne at once, which groweth euery where. There are people to whom (before ỹ comming of Eudoxus) fire was ſo vnknowne, that they were wonderfully delighted with the vſe thereof, and gladly embraced the flames and put burning coales in their boſomes, vntill ſuch time as they felt it hurt them. Aboue them the ſhore fetching a great compaſſe, encloſeth a great Ile, wherein are reported

Straunge beaſts.

Straunge Birdes.

The voyage of Hanno Captaine of Carthage about the coaſt of Affricke.

The Iourney of Eudoxus.

Speechleſſe people.

People vnacquainted with fyre.

A ſtraunge kind of Women.

to bée none but women, heary ouer al their bodies, which of their owne nature beare childꝛen without the companie of men: and they bée of ſo fierce and boyſtous kind, that ſome of them can ſcarce be reſtrained from ſtrugling, no not euen with chaines.

A Hill called Gods Chariot.

This repoꝛt was made by Hanno, and becauſe he bꝛought home the ſkinnes of ſome that hée had killed: hée was the beter beléeued. Beyond this gulfe is a highe Hill called of the Gréekes Gods Chariot, which burneth with continuall fire. Beyond this mountaine is another Hill with a long ridge freſh and gréene, lying all along the Sea ſide, from whence is a pꝛoſpect into a Champion Countrie of much moꝛe wideneſſe, then that a man may ſée to the ende of it.

Pannes and Satires.

The opinion of the Pannes and Satires take credit herebꝛpon, foꝛ that whereas in this quarters, there is nothing tilled oꝛ huſbanded, no place foꝛ men to dwell in, noꝛ pꝛint of mans foote, but a day times walke ſolitarineſſe, and therewithall moꝛe walke ſilence: in the night time there appeare many blaſing fires, and as it were Campes pitched farre abꝛod, with noiſe of Trumpets and Dꝛomes, and Shalmes, which are heard much loꝛder then thoſe that men vſe.

The Weſterne Aethiopians.

Then againe are the Aethiopians, not ritch as thoſe wée ſpake of heretofoꝛe, noꝛ like them in bodies, but leſſer, vnnurtured, and called by the name of Weſterne Aethiopians In the Countrie of theſe men is a fountaine ſuppoſed of ſome to bée the head of Nile. The inhabiters call it Muchull, and it may ſéeme to bee all one name with Nilus, though moꝛe coꝛꝛuptly pꝛonounced of the barbarous pople. It nouriſheth a Riuer alſo, which bꝛeedeth the ſame kindes of beaſtes that Nile doth, though ſomewhat leſſer: whereas all other runne toward the Ocean, this onely Riuer goeth into the hart of the land toward the Eaſt, and no man can ſay where his iſſue is.

The head of Nilus.

Herebꝛpon it is coniectured, that Nilus bꝛeing conceiued in this ſpꝛing, and caried foꝛth a while thꝛough waileſſe places, and theꝛefoꝛe vnknowne where he becommeth, ſheweth himſelfe againe when he hath pꝛoceeded into the Eaſt:

Eaſt: but by meanes of beeing hidden ſo longe, it comes to paſſe, that men thinke that this fountaine runneth to ſome other place then to Nile, and that Nile ſpringeth from ſome other head then from this fountaine. Among them is bred a beaſt of no great bigneſſe, but hauing a great and ouergreat beetle head, and therefore hanging his muzell (for the moſt part) allwayes downeward to the ground, called a Catoblepe, worthie to be intreated of for his ſingular power. For whereas by ſtinging or bitinge hee is able to do no harme at all, yet to behold his eyes is preſent death. Ouer againſt them are the Iles Gorgones, ſometime (by report) the dwelling place of the Gorgones. The maine land it ſelfe taketh his ende at a promontorie, called Heſperionkeras.

The beaſt called Catoblepe.

The Gorgon Iles

The Weſterne horne

The coaſt and Ilandes of the *Athlantiſhe* Ocean.

The eleuenth Chapter.

FRom thence beginneth that ſame front which ſhoreth toward the Weſt, and is beaten vppon with the Athlantiſh Ocean. The firſt part thereof is inhabited by the *Aethiopians*, the middle by no body, for either the Countries are burnt vp with heate, or ouerwhelmed with ſande, or annoyed with Serpentes. Againſt the ſcorched Countries lie the Ilandes where the Heſperides are reported to haue dwelled. In the ſandy Countries is a Hill ryſing very highe of it ſelfe, which is ſteepe downe on all ſides with ragged cliffes, not poſſible to bee traueled ouer, and taper-ſhapē vp to the toppe. The which becauſe it reacheth higher then a man can ſee, euen vnto the cloudes, it is ſayd not onely to touch the Skye and the Starres with his top:

The Iles of the Heſperides.

The fortunate Iles now inhabited by the Caniballes.

but alſo to beare them vp. Ouer againſt it are the fortunate Iles, aboundantly repleniſhed with things growing of their owne accorde, and yéelding croppe vpon croppe without care or trauell of man, and beeing more plentifully furniſhed, then Citties are in other places. One of them is exceéding notable for the wonderfull and ſinguler nature of two fountaines.

Two ſtraunge Fountaines.

Whoſoeuer taſteth of the one, dyes with laughing, and the remedie thereof is to drinke of the other. From that Coaſt which is annoied with wilde beaſtes, the next are the Himantopodes with lythe crooked legges, which are reported to creépe rather then to goe. Next them are the Pharuſians, in olde time welthie, when Hercules went to the Heſperides: but now vnciuill and very poore, ſaue that they haue a little Cattell to finde themſelues withall. From henceforth are more cheerefull groundes and pleaſaunt landes. The Terots and Berines haue aboundaunce of Iuorie. In the Countries of the Nigrites and Getulians, not ſo much as the Sea ſhores are vnfruitfull, for they yéelde the Purples and Murices which die moſt perfect colours, and the clothes that are dyed therewith are moſt ſet by. The reſt is the vttermoſt coaſt of Mauritania, and the furtheſt Angle of Affricke where it gathereth it ſelfe into a poynt toward the ende.

The Himantopodes
The Pharuſians.

The Terots, and Berines.
The Nigrites and Getulians.

Mauritania.

It hath the ſame kinde of wealth that the Countries aforeſayd haue, yet is it not ſo riche: but of ſoyle it is much richer, yea and ſo fruitefull, that it yeeldeth all kinde of Corne moſt plenteouſly, not onely when they are ſowne, but alſo of it ſelfe without tilth or ſowing. Here is Antœus reported to haue raigned, and the thinge that is vaunted for a manifeſt token of the tale, is a little Hill hauing the faſhion of a mans image lyinge bolt vpright, which (as the inhabiters ſay) was his Tumbe: out of the which if any part be digged, ſhowers are wunt to poure downe, and neuer leaue rayning till the pittes bee filled vp againe.

The Giant Antœus and of his Tumbe.

Some of the inhabiters haunt the woodes, howbeit they runne leſſe at rouers then thoſe wee ſpake of a late. Other-

ſome

ſome dwell in Citties, of which (as amonge ſmall ones) the welthieſt, farre from the Sea, are Gildane, and Dulbritrane: and nærer the Sea, Sala, and Iunxo which ſtandeth vppon the Riuer Lixus.

Beyonde is a Romaine Towne and the Riuer Gna, and Ampeluſia whereat wee begunne, which foreland of the ſame coaſt that bendeth toward our Sea, is the ende of this worke, and of the Athlantiſh Sea Coaſt.

FINIS.

Laus & honor ſoli Deo.

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FINIS.